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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Donation Theory

ANYTHING extracted by Dominion taxation from taxpayers in the province of Quebec and used to maintain a "Canadian" level of social welfare in Saskatchewan is a "donation" from Quebec to Saskatchewan, according to Mr. French, the new member for Compton in the Quebec Legislature, who is strongly supported by the Montreal *Gazette*, which heads its article on his speech "Aid Without Donors' Control". Mr. French admits that there are provinces "less fully developed and in some respects less favorably situated" than Quebec, and that there may be some moral obligation on Quebec to aid them. But "it is for Quebec or Ontario to determine for itself, in each case, the amount of such assistance that it is in a position to give".

That concept puts it in exactly the same category as, for example, the "donations" made by Canada to Great Britain in connection with the war, transactions between separate nations which have no common taxation and no common treasury between them. Recalling the rather notable lack of enthusiasm in Quebec for the donations to Britain, we do not feel very optimistic about the prospect of Saskatchewan ever receiving much assistance from Mr. French's province on these terms, though there are interesting possibilities in the situation thus envisaged.

We suggest to Mr. French, for example, that if what is involved is really a donation by Quebec, and if Quebec is really entitled to "determine the amount" to be donated, then Quebec is equally entitled to determine what shall be done with the amount. Quebec might say, for example, that it will not donate anything to Saskatchewan unless Saskatchewan gets rid of its C.C.F. Government; or to Alberta unless it recognizes the French language as official for all provincial purposes. There is no end to the worthy causes that might be advanced by such a use of the power of the Quebec purse, except that the worthy cause of national unity is not one of them.

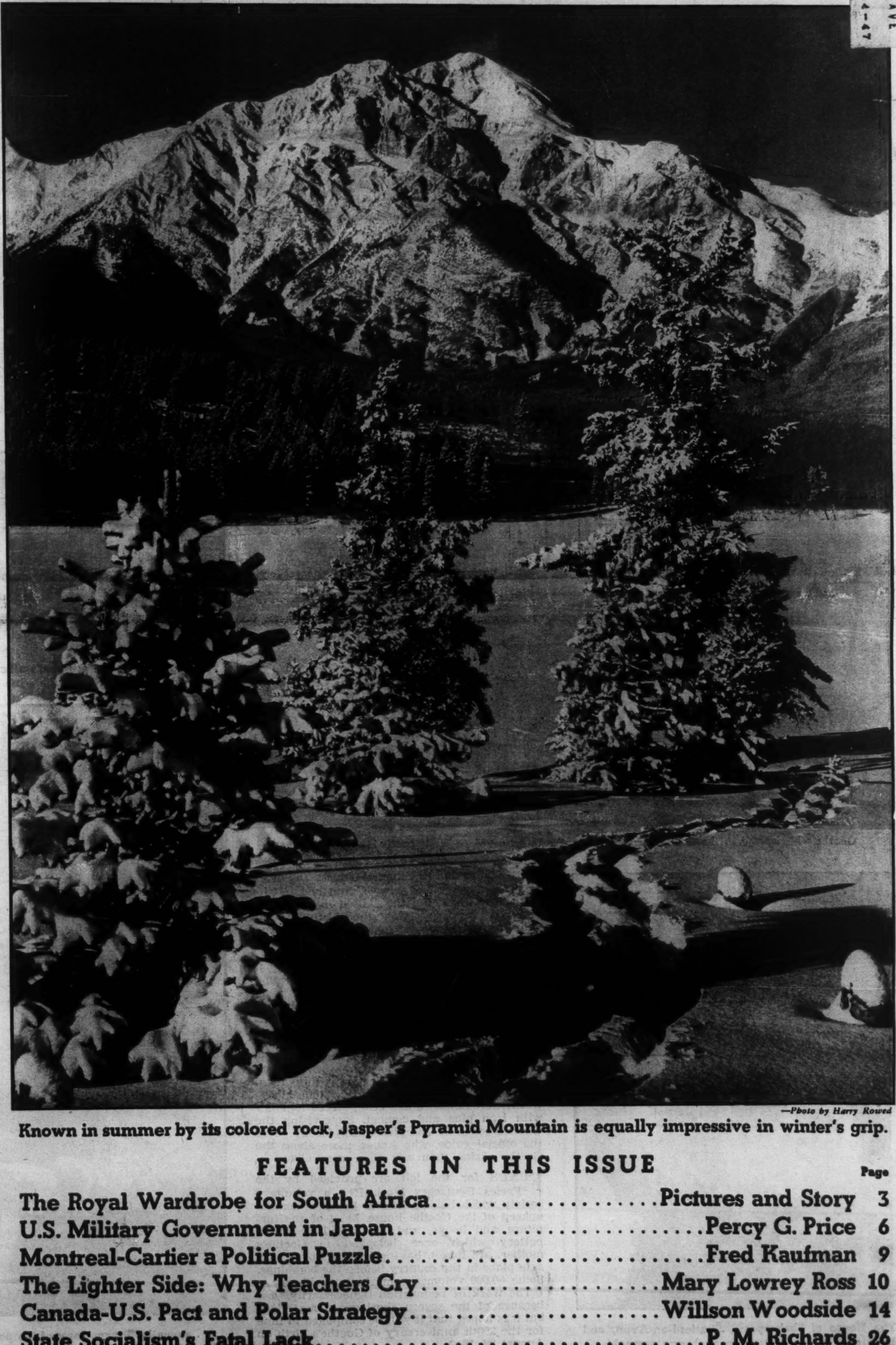
More Gold, More Gold

SO LONG as the United States continues to be the leading factor in world economy, and at the same time to be a heavy creditor nation refusing to accept payment in commodities, so long will the production of gold continue to be a primary duty and a primary necessity for any nation other than the United States. Canada, we have been reminded by the Bank of Canada, is exporting large quantities of goods to Britain on credit, and therefore receiving no payment for them except British I.O.U.'s, which are not transferable to the United States. We are at the same time importing a large excess balance from the United States, for which we have to pay cash. We cannot expect to acquire U.S. currency from Britain or from any other source; it is a scarce currency and nobody who has it can afford to do anything with it except send it back to the United States in payment for the things which are needed from the United States. Gold is the one thing of which the United States will accept an unlimited quantity. Canada should produce all the gold she possibly can, within reasonable limits of cost.

Chinese Franchise

IT WAS kind of Mr. Green of Vancouver South to notify the House of Commons that British Columbia is thinking of granting the provincial franchise to certain Canadian citizens who do not now possess it (to wit, those of Chinese racial ancestry), because Mr. Green and his fellow-members from that province have always maintained, and have succeeded in making Parliament maintain, that the provincial voters' lists must be used for

(*Continued on Page 5*)



—Photo by Harry Rowed

Known in summer by its colored rock, Jasper's Pyramid Mountain is equally impressive in winter's grip.

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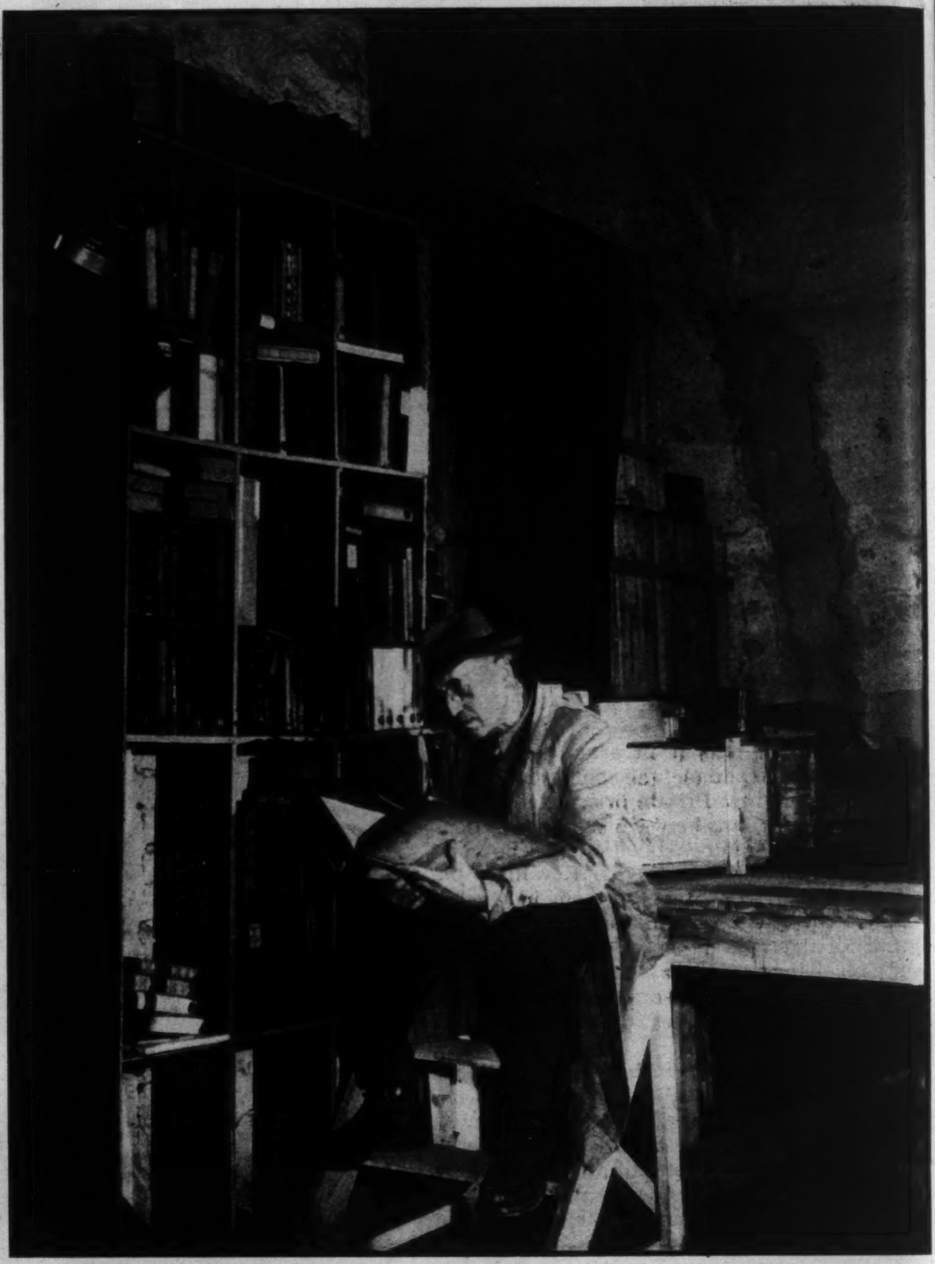
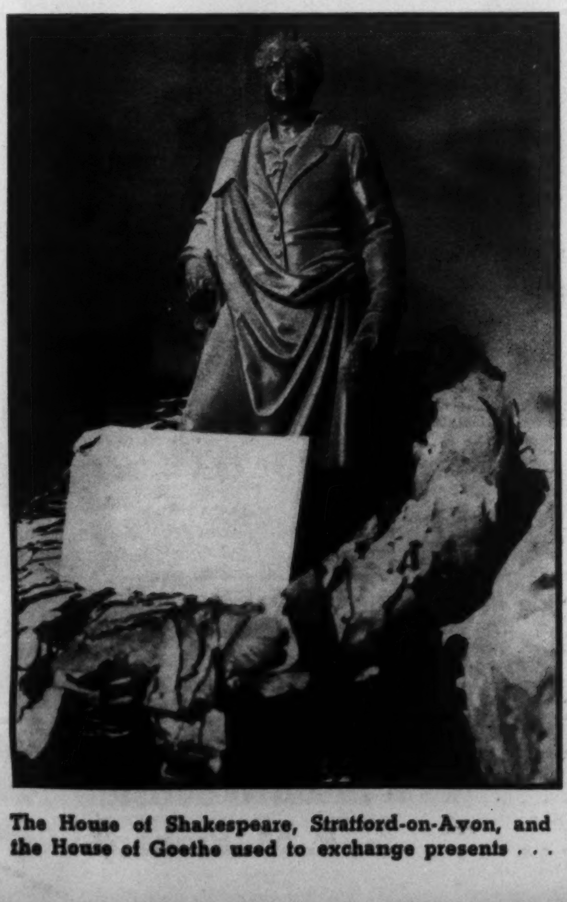
Two Men Are Rebuilding Goethe's Birthplace

Goethe's birthplace in the Grosse Hirschgraben, Frankfurt-on-Main, as it looked before the war.



Joseph Sturm, the museum's official guide, checking over some of Goethe's books in what was originally the wine cellar but which later became an air raid shelter.



The House of Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon, and the House of Goethe used to exchange presents . . .

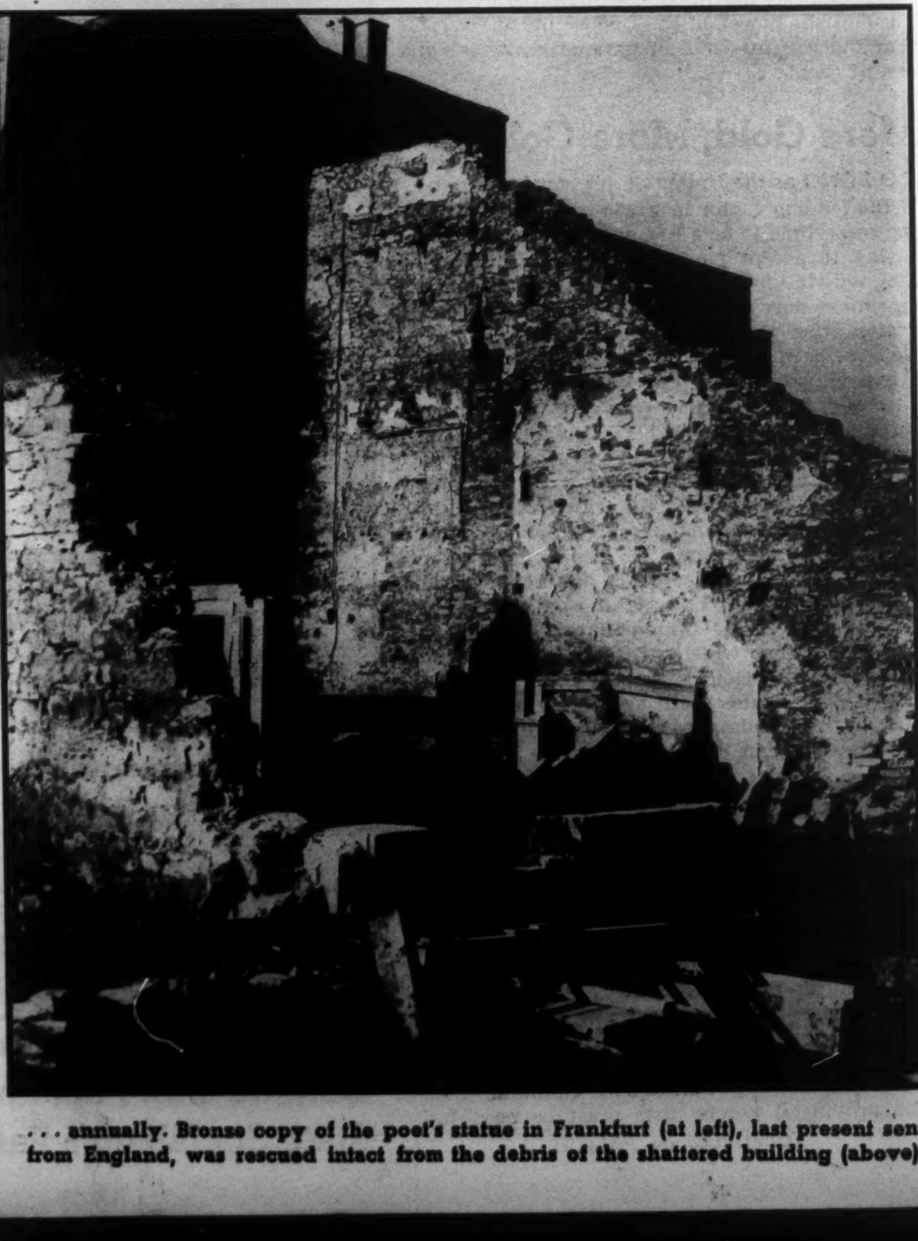
BOMBS are no respecters of shrines any more than they are of people, and one of the historic victims of the Allied bombs that battered Germany was the birthplace at Frankfurt-on-Main, of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Germany's greatest poet and master of her classical literature.

The house and the museum adjoining it were completely demolished and restoration was believed impossible. An attempt is being made, however, and, thanks to the persistence of a stone mason and his son, it looks as if it is going to succeed.

For the past 18 months, Hans and Rolf Summer have been at work combing the rubble for the original bricks and stones of the old house and are painstakingly putting them together as they were originally. Stone blocks which were smashed are being pieced together with iron pins and cement. Supervising the reconstruction is Joseph Sturm, for 21 years the official guide, who knows more about the Goethe shrine than any other man alive.

FUNDS for the job are provided by the "Freies Deutsches Hochstift," a voluntary society which before the war provided for the upkeep of the Goethe house. Most of the furniture and books, and the beautiful Italian pottery which once belonged to Goethe's mother, are intact, having been removed to a safe place in the country before the bombings. Some 60,000 volumes comprised the library.

The work of restoration is necessarily slow because of the severe shortage of materials, but it is hoped that it will be completed in time for the 200th anniversary of Goethe's birth on August 28, 1949.



. . . annually. Bronze copy of the poet's statue in Frankfurt (at left), last present sent from England, was rescued intact from the debris of the shattered building (above).

Royal Wardrobe for the South African Tour

Corsage of silk cabbage roses graces Princess Elizabeth's flower-like evening dress of azalea pink silk net. Ruched skirt panels.

Grande robe for State occasions will be worn with Ribbon of Order of the Garter, the Queen's jewels.

White South African ostrich feathers trim Her Majesty's afternoon reception dress of white chiffon.

Princess Margaret Rose's afternoon dress by Molyneux is printed in lipstick red design on white.

White pique suit chosen by Princess Elizabeth has white dotted turquoise silk blouse, hat to match.

White pique scrolls are crisp, cool accents on Her Majesty's afternoon frock of black and white voile.

By Grace Garner

Sketches by Tage Werner

ALMOST every Canadian has a treasured memory—if not a snapshot—of the King and Queen as he saw them on their tour of the Dominion in 1939. The loveliness of the Queen, and the charm of the clothes she wore, will never be forgotten by Canadians and, as they see the first wired photos and newsreels of the arrival of the Royal Party in South Africa, Canadian women particularly will be eager for details of the costumes worn by Her Majesty and Their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

By gracious permission of the Queen, the London fashion press were permitted to view and sketch a selection of the costumes and hats designed for herself and the two Princesses, and thus SATURDAY NIGHT is able to feature exclusive sketches and a description of the Royal Wardrobe.

This was one of the most unusual and exciting fashion showings in London. Much curiosity had been worked up, ever since the announcement that Her Majesty had graciously accepted some woollen dress and coat lengths for herself and the two Princesses from The International Wool Secretariat on behalf of the Wool Growers of South Africa. In London, where clothes rationing makes each new addition to the wardrobe a weighty consideration and a red-letter event, there was much speculation as to what the clothes for the Royal Tour would be like. Would they be austerity fashions or would there be an all-out lavishness?

One could assume that, with Her Majesty's modesty and womanly practicality, the clothes would be sufficiently regal to uphold the dignity of the Crown and to compliment the Union of South Africa, but would not be an extravagant pageant of British fashion. The pre-view of the Royal collections has revealed that the wardrobes are indeed worthy of this historic occasion, and yet innately simple and modest.

Norman Hartnell, dressmaker by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, is the designer of Her Majesty's wardrobe and some of the costumes of Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. Molyneux, who numbers amongst his exclusive clientele the Duchess of Kent, was commissioned to design daytime and evening dresses for Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, and Aage Thaarup, Danish-born London milliner, created hats for both the Hartnell and Molyneux costumes. (With the exception of Princess Margaret Rose's frock by Molyneux, the costumes shown in the accompanying illustrations are by Hartnell.)

Admission to the London salons of these designers was strictly by official credentials. Cards were presented at the door, and the showings were unique in formality and presentation. The clothes shown were the actual garments made for members of the Royal Family. They were not modelled, but shown on coat hangers, accompanied by a sketch. Sometimes only a swatch of the actual material and the sketch could be shown. Frequently the dresses were snatched from the workrooms for a brief moment.

At Molyneux, a delicate sky blue net dress being made for Princess Margaret Rose, had a needle (*Continued on Page 23*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Baltic D.P.'s Want Opportunity to Live in a Democracy Again

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on your two recent articles concerning the plight of the D.P.'s in Germany. Having worked with U.N.R.R.A. for a year as director of two of their assembly centres, I know all too well how sadly they are situated — for no reason except that they refuse to return to their Russian-occupied native countries.

The Balts especially (Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians) believe that since their countries won their independence from Russia after World War I, they would have short shrift at Communist hands now, if they returned. I think they are right. I have seen the unholy terror that runs through their camps when a Russian liaison officer approaches. I have seen them shun with nausea the alleged Russian agents who would come to our camps as other D.P.'s.

I have seen and talked with an Estonian D.P. who claimed that he had been seized by Russian soldiers while hunting in the woods near the border of the Russian Zone. For almost four days after he got back, he was in a semi-coma from nervous shock. He said that after the most brutal sort of arrest and imprisonment, he was herded with several hundred other D.P.'s into the boxcars that were to convey them to Siberia. He had to jump from the moving train to escape from the armed guard constantly held over them.

These people (the Balts) are not Communists, and they are not Fascists or Nazis, although a small percentage were conscripted into the Wehrmacht to fight against Russia. But these have long ago been taken care of by the Occupation Security Sections, and are now either imprisoned or classed as "Baltendeutsch," not D.P.

The average D.P. looks, thinks and acts the same as any man-on-the-street in Toronto, Vancouver or Halifax. They had highly developed democracies in their own countries. All they want is the chance to live and work in a democracy again. The majority, I found, were farmers. Other occupations ranged all the way from priests and ministers, doctors, architects and lawyers to unskilled farm and industrial laborers. And they want to get to work again.

The stories of drunkenness, immorality and Black Market dealings in D.P. camps have been grossly exaggerated. Certainly there is some of it. But the majority try to live quiet, orderly lives, trying pitifully to fashion out of the bits and pieces and charitable donations, a semblance of the home life they have lost forever in Europe.

Canada could well use up to 85 per cent of the total D.P. population now in Germany, especially the Balts. The only danger is that some of our native-born population might show up poorly beside them when it came to initiative, energy and industry. Given a helping, and not a hindering hand, they would not be a drag on our labor market, but a spark to it. If they were spread over our whole area, there should be no danger of the formation of psuedo-national groups. If we could do that, Canada would be much the better from a productive viewpoint.

New Waterford, N.S. D. S. WILSON

Queen's Radio Course

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE ARTICLE on the Academy of Radio Arts (S.N., Jan. 25) contained the following statement: "Both Queen's University and the University of British Columbia conduct summer courses in radio and the Banff School of Fine Arts includes the subject in its syllabus, but all these are purely lecture courses and of very limited practical value." Actually, as pointed out in a previous article (S.N., Oct. 12), the students at Queen's spent far more time in actual practice and production than in the lecture room. They had what is perhaps the unique advantage, in this country, of a standard broadcasting station, CFRC, on the campus, from which they gained an appreciable number of hours of air time. Although the Bulletin estimated that a student worked up to 260 hours in the six-weeks course, many toiled considerably more than that. Expert members of the staff will include Elsie Park Gowan, Elspeth Chisholm, Lorne Greene and Bruce Adams, Michael Barkway (B.B.C.), Howard Milsom, Rupert Caplan, Kay Stevenson and R. S. Lambert (Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts), as occasional lectures for instruction and production.

Kingston, Ont. WILLIAM ANGUS
Director, Queen's Summer Radio Institute.

Psst, Pedant!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS ONE pedant to another, *viz.*, your Mr. J. N. Harris, I would confide that "codeine" is an amphimacer and fails as an illustration as he suggested in the last "Melting Pot" (S.N., Feb. 8). We pedants have a hard time with people who use colloquialisms such as "syndrome" and "codeine" pronounced with two syllables only. The *British Medical Association Journal* recently noted that an *American* had used the word "syndrome" six times in a lecture and had used the last syllable correctly every time!

MALCOLM H. V. CAMERON, M.D.
Toronto, Ont.

Protestant Action

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE PROF. Kirkconnell's peculiar views on the attitudes and duty of Protestants (S.N., Jan. 4, Feb. 8), with special reference to the work of the Inter-Church and the able presentation of Prof. George Cornish before the Royal Commission on Education, we were rather surprised that SATURDAY NIGHT would allow such a statement as "bastardy smear-sheet" to be used and coupled with the name of *Protestant Action* of which I am editor and publisher. If Prof. Kirkconnell wishes to consider Communism as the world's greatest menace, that is his privilege, but he ought not to get so vexed when folks do not get on the bandwagon with him. A picture of restrictions on liberty in Quebec, Spain, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and other countries shows that clericalism also menaces individual liberty. The attempt to get Christians to join the Vatican against the Kremlin is due to fail. Common sense gives the answer which any student of history can attest.

A host of Toronto readers, some 300 of whom are ministers in Protestant churches, have been receiving *Protestant Action* through the courtesy of the Orange lodge for several years. Some 150 expressed their approval and appreciation of the paper in a poll.

Prof. Kirkconnell was properly answered by the church leaders concerned (S.N. Feb. 1), although he refuses to accept their statement. We intend to reply more fully in an article in our current issue.

Toronto, Ont. LESLIE H. SAUNDERS

Tariffs and Migration

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE just finished reading P. M. Richards' article "Taxes Drive Canadians to U.S." (S.N., Feb. 8). To the young university-trained Canadian who is planning to enter business the reason for the desire to migrate south is quite obvious from a study of Canada-United States trade figures.

For example, during the first 10 months of 1946, imports from the U.S. were $1,110,200,000 largely manufactured goods. Exports to the U.S. were only $714,800,000, largely raw materials and natural products. This unfavorable trade balance is progressively growing worse. Canada has a relatively low tariff; U.S. has a relatively high tariff. There is little hope of Canadian industry ever being in the position to export any quantity of manufactured products to the U.S., but an increasing hope for a young Canadian in an American industry to export U.S. manufactured products to Canada. Our Canadian Government has steadily lowered tariffs since 1935, and many of these reductions have been made—not from an economic viewpoint—but purely for the reason of getting votes from some sectional group. Today Canada is apparently about to embark on another tariff-lowering spree which, of course, will wash out some more Canadian industry.

If you were a young Canadian just finishing a Canadian university, as my son is, can't you see where the greatest opportunity in industry lies?

If young Canadians are to be encouraged to invest their lives in Canadian industry, then the Government must stop tariff tinkering and provide a measure of market stability for the young Canadian who is willing to stay in Canada and attempt to build Canadian industry.

The U.S. has built itself into a great industrial nation by providing a stable market for its industry through a protective policy. It has created an American desire for U.S. manufactured goods in the mind of the U.S. public. I have no doubt that if Canada would stop unsettling Canadian industry by continual tariff tinkering for political reasons, and try the American plan for a ten year period, that the flow of young Canadians southward would slow up very considerably and perhaps stop altogether.

A READER WITH A CANADIAN UNIVERSITY-TRAINED SON JUST ABOUT DECIDED TO MIGRATE SOUTH.
Toronto, Ont.

Belgium: a Focal Point

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANKS to Mr. Bernhard Day for his letter (S.N., Jan. 25). Mr. Walker's article (S.N., Jan. 11) showed lack of knowledge of both Belgium and the characteristics of the Belgian people. They lost no time in gaining a foothold in world politics and business; their monetary system is greatly to be admired as is their spirit. Mr. Walker should note the prominent positions that Belgians hold in the present world organizations — the International Monetary Fund, U.N., and the Food and Agricultural Organization. If Belgium is to be considered "a point on the map," let us modify Mr. Walker's statement to consider Belgium a focal point and example for the politics of Western Europe.

Washington, D.C. SHEELAGH PRICE

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FIGURES tabled in the House of Commons indicate a slight decline in the number of prisoners now in our penitentiaries, but this should not be taken as a reflection on the management of these institutions.

•

From the report of a service in Westminster Abbey, when only two electric lights were used over a centre platform during the recent fuel crisis blackout, we learn that "forty bishops and three hundred clergymen sat in semi-darkness." Apparently the remainder of the congregation was consigned to outer darkness, but only temporarily, we hope.

•

From the C.B.C. News Round-up: "40,000 British mothers with 20,000 children have been looked after by the Canadian Red Cross."

But wasn't it rather careless of someone to have mislaid 20,000 or more helpless innocents?

•

How Time Flies

A lady in St. Louis, celebrating her 100th birthday, advises as a daily diet beer with an egg beaten into it, and wine sipped drop by drop. In this way you lose count of time and are twice the age you think you are before you know it.

•

From the literary page of a Vancouver paper:

"There are too few outstanding writers in Canada."

However, some of us who do write can name at least one.

•

A University of Chicago physicist declares that the atom bomb is "the cheapest weapon imaginable," and that 10,000 atomic bombs at $2,000,000 apiece "could easily destroy all the important cities in the world." Never was anything so cheap so expensive.

•

Recent statistics indicate that doctors die at the same rate and of the same causes as laymen. Why not? We all have the same doctors.

•

Following an item which appeared in this column, stating that the earth is now estimated to be 3,350,000,000 years old, a correspondent suggests the exact date be ascertained, and an international bank holiday declared to mark the occasion.

A Blow at Tradition

By writing a one-stanza poem on the royal visit to South Africa, John Masefield has broken a silence of long standing. The fact that he bears the title of Poet Laureate must also have slipped from his mind in an unguarded moment.

•

After hearing that the air-mail chess match between Canada and Britain will last a couple of years, with two complete moves each month, we would be glad if someone who knows anything about the game will tell us the reason for the hurry.

•

The journal *Drug Topics* estimates that every drug store serves 72 babies, with annual purchases per baby of $84. Junior is of the opinion that this does not include those babes that expect a fellow to stand treat at the local drug store soda-fountain.

•

A criminologist of Rockford, Ill., complained to the police of the theft of nearly $200 worth of crime detection equipment. If the thief will be good enough to return the stuff in person, the criminologist is said to have declared he will have no difficulty in tracing the culprit.

The recently-opened Huronia Gallery at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, centres its display around findings from the site of what is believed to be Cahiague, the Huron village which Champlain made his headquarters in 1615, and from which he went forth against the Iroquois. These discoveries, under the guidance of Professor T. F. McIlwraith, shown above on the site near Coldwater, northwest of Orillia, Ontario, make possible a more vivid and complete picture of the Hurons' early life.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

the federal elections. Mr. Green was therefore telling Parliament that the Legislature of British Columbia is thinking of giving certain persons the vote, not merely for the province, but for the Dominion. In these circumstances courtesy would seem to require some notice to the rulers of the Dominion, and the only thing that worries us is whether Mr. Green had any official authority (from the B.C. Legislature) for giving that notice.

We have, however, always resented the idea that any province should have the right to dictate to the Dominion who should and should not vote in Dominion elections. The provinces have complete control of their own constitutions, and we can only dimly imagine the uproar that would ensue if the Dominion undertook to say a word about who should vote for members of the B.C. Legislature. Why, that being the case, should the province of British Columbia be permitted to dictate who shall and who shall not vote for members of the Dominion Parliament? Why does Canada have to change its mind about the desirability of Chinese having the vote every time that B.C. does so? How long will B.C. go on feeling "kindly" to the Chinese? What would happen if it stopped feeling kindly to persons of, let us say, Russian extraction?

We have no desire to suggest that the Dominion refuse to enfranchise the B.C. Chinese when B.C. does so. But we do object to the Dominion's disfranchising and enfranchising and perhaps disfranchising them again merely at B.C.'s bidding. We should like to see the Dominion enfranchise the Chinese in B.C. right now, without waiting for B.C., just to show that it does not have to have B.C.'s permission. After all, Mr. Green, in view of his and his province's kindly feelings, could hardly object very much.

WINTER

NO ARTIST'S brush, no poet's song have I
To tell of winter's beauty—of the sky
Rose red at sunset laced with branches bare
Of children apple-cheeked from sparkling air.
Bluebirds and grosbeaks in the rowan tree
Produce no thrill, inspire no song in me.
When skaters leap in graceful arabesque
And skiers find gelandesprung no task,
It leaves me cold.

From winter's start until its bitter end
My life is just one struggle—trying to fend
With nose that's ever red, with skin too dry,
With hands and feet so cold I want to cry.
Wherever I am found you'll see not much
Of smooth white hands and skin you love to touch.
The sparks leap from my hair, gone is its curl.
I wish I were a bear and not a girl,
Then I'd den up and spend five months asleep.
No out-of-doors engagements would I keep.
I'd hear no paeans sung in winter's praise.
No shout of joy at snowfall would I raise.
It leaves me cold.

DORIS CHARLESWORTH SMITH

GAD, SIR, I BEGIN TO BELIEVE THIS GOVERNMENT MEANS *SOCIALISM!*

Copyright in All Countries

Alcohol Advertising

FOR once we find ourselves in entire agreement, on one point, with a delegation of opponents of the sale of alcoholic beverages (they do not like us to call them Prohibitionists, and we cannot accurately call them advocates of temperance) which visited Ottawa this month. This delegation took strong exception to the admission into Canada of American, British and other magazines and periodicals containing advertisements of alcoholic beverages. We support their protest, but not for quite the same reasons.

Publishing this periodical, as we do, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the province of Ontario, we are debarred from printing any advertisements of alcoholic beverages. If that prohibition did any possible good to the people of Canada, such as keeping them unaware of the existence or of the attractiveness of these beverages, which we gravely doubt, that good would still be completely nullified by the admission in enormous quantities of non-Canadian periodicals carrying such advertising.

If, then, there is any purpose to be served by the prohibition of the printing of such advertisements in Canada, it can only be served by also at the same time prohibiting the importation of such advertisements from outside of Canada. We therefore join with the delegation in asking that this importation be prohibited; but we add to that request the suggestion that if it be found impossible to prohibit it, the prohibition on the printing of such advertisements in Canada should be abandoned. As things stand, it is one of the most serious handicaps on all those who are trying to maintain the supply of competent and adequate Canadian national periodicals in face of tremendous competition from outside. As the delegation admits that prohibition is useless unless it is universal, we hope it will join us in this rider.

Hard to Please

THE Toronto *Telegram*, which we fancy is of all newspapers in the world the most difficult to satisfy, has called upon the United Nations Society in Canada to disband. (It says "disrupt," but we think we know what it means.) It gives two reasons for this proposal. One is that one of the officially stated objects of the society is "supererogatory," that there is no need for the "creation of a vigorous public opinion in support of international cooperation." This is not the only officially stated object of the society, and we do not agree that it is wholly supererogatory; but we do agree with the *Telegram* that there is also need "to keep the public accurately informed with regard to the United Nations and international affairs." That is very definitely one of the Society's objects, so on the *Telegram's* own principles it ought to allow the society to live a little longer.

But, says the *Telegram*, the society cannot keep the public thus informed unless its members "shall themselves be accurately informed." This is a large order. The society has several thousand members, and hopes (and needs) to have a good many more before the end of the year. It is too much to hope that each and every one of these will be as accurately informed as the *Telegram*. (They might of course read the *Telegram*, but if they did they would almost certainly cease to be members, and their better information would thus be useless to the society.)

Surely a society is to be judged by its official actions and statements, and not by the utterances of individual members. The *Telegram* does not cite any utterances of the United Nations Society, or of its predecessor, the League of Nations Society, as reasons why it should be disbanded. It cites merely an editorial in the Winnipeg *Free Press*, which is admittedly a supporter of the United Nations Society and was a supporter of the old League of Nations Society. This editorial was not written in the capacity of a mouthpiece of the society, which the *Free Press* is not; it was just a *Free Press* editorial, and committed the society in exactly the same degree as a *Telegram* editorial commits the Progressive Conservative party—of which we believe the *Telegram* to be a supporter.

The *Telegram* is far too intelligent to allow itself to be really influenced by so flimsy an argument, but it does not allow its intelligence to interfere with its emotions. If it would analyze its own mental processes, we think it would find that its hostility to the United Nations Society really proceeds from an emotional distaste for "international cooperation," at any rate of the kind represented by the United Nations. It has a perfect right to have that distaste, and a lot of people in Canada have the same distaste; but it has not a right to pretend to be a friend of international cooperation and then demand the destruction of a society which exists for the purpose of supporting international cooperation, just because it dislikes the views of one member of that society, or even of several members.

Notice, Keep Out

ANY HOPE for a substantial movement of immigration into Canada must now be abandoned for several years, by which time the best of the populations shaken loose by the recent turmoil will have been grabbed by more receptive countries and Canada will have to put up with the product of the sixth or seventh screening or go without. Unofficial reports of last week's Liberal caucus state that it has been decided to do nothing about immigration until the housing problem has been solved, which at the present rate of progress will be about 1997. Indeed we can see no reason why it should ever be solved if it provides a useful refuge for governments unwilling to come to a decision about difficult questions.

Even the Chinese, it now appears, are not in the vast majority of cases to be allowed to bring their wives to Canada. The members from British Columbia, who cherish the mistaken notion that they can go on expanding the trade of their province with the Oriental world while still continuing the racial discriminations of the nineteenth century, have been heard from, and have been given assurances that only those Chinese who hold Canadian citizenship will be allowed to bring wives from China.

The Great Silences

THE trouble with Mr. Russell Kelley is that, being a publicity man, he intuitively says things in a way to get publicity. Any economics professor could have said that Toronto, with its present fantastic situation regarding housing, would be much better off if it did not get itself any more industries for two or three years, and the observation would have attracted no attention. But Mr. Kelley says it with a few well-chosen remarks about Hogtown, and instantly he is all over the front pages, and Mr. Drew is deluged with requests to tell him to shut up.

The argument in support of these requests is that Mr. Kelley should not say things about Toronto which Toronto will not like, because several of his colleagues sit for Toronto constituencies. As an argument this seems to us to lack weight. It puts an end to all frankness in discussion, at any rate by members of governments. Toronto, we feel, is a large and not too seriously down-trodden community, and should be able to stand a few words of criticism even from a Progressive Conservative Minister of Health.

It is further argued that Mr. Kelley talks too much anyhow. In his defence it may be urged that he is the only vocal member of what must surely be the most silent aggregation of cabinet ministers that has ever administered the affairs of a large and wealthy province. Silent, that is, on all subjects relating to the administration of that province. We are in no doubt as to the views of Mr. Drew on Russia, on the Communist party, on the Dominion Government, on the over-population of Great Britain. But on matters relating directly to the administration of Ontario we have heard little from him since the Legislature last adjourned except about cocktail lounges (which we cannot bring ourselves to regard as a major problem), the dismissal of the Hydro chairman, and the Dominion-provincial impasse. The other ministers are about as talkative as Trappist monks. We are not a bit worried about Mr. Kelley; he will succumb to the monastic atmosphere in due time.

Wisdom from Cochrane

WE THINK that Cochrane, Ont., must be an unusually intelligent town. It has a discussion group which started the season with the problem of Palestine, but decided after two evenings that "outsiders" had no right to express opinions on that subject "unless their own country was prepared to accept Jewish displaced persons." This alone would entitle Cochrane to rank considerably ahead of several other municipalities we could name; but not content with this display of intelligence the group went ahead and formulated some excellent suggestions for an immigration policy which would entitle Canadians to express opinions not only on Palestine but on a number of other thorny international questions.

Among these suggestions was the profoundly intelligent one, carefully ignored by all opponents of immigration, that immigrants, far from adding to the housing shortage, might even be expected to help us in building houses not only for themselves but for others. This of course is based on the assumption that immigrants, unlike a large part of the Canadian population, really want to work, and are more or less obliged to work because they have not the opportunity that we have of living on war gratuities, baby bonuses and the savings of five years of very richly remunerated labor; but that after all is not an unreasonable assumption.

We cite these evidences of maturity and sanity with the more pleasure because we strongly suspect the discussion club to have been somewhat influenced by Mr. H. A. Wills, editor and publisher of the Cochrane *Northland Post*, president in his fourth term of the Cochrane Board of Trade, and generally a leading citizen. Mr. Wills before he went to the Northland was a valued member of the organization which publishes SATURDAY NIGHT and other periodicals.

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Quite enough for me,
(With my transportation — and a section— there and back.

J. E. M.

U. S. Government in Japan Is a Unique Creation

By PERCY G. PRICE

General MacArthur's Military Government in Japan is original. The Japanese Government consisting of the Emperor, the Cabinet and the Diet works in close cooperation with the Americans. Full responsibility for execution is placed on the Japanese Government. With this joint Government important measures are being carried out quickly.

This system is said to be created by MacArthur himself. The difficulty of governing Japan can be realized by all who know how greatly their civilization differs from ours. Yet the work of the Military Government has gone on smoothly and has had the full cooperation of the Japanese people and officials.

MacArthur's main problem is to make the Japanese realize that war is not the only way to further their national plans. The real test will come when the Army of Occupation leaves and the Japanese are at liberty to act in their own way. Mr. Price, a Canadian, lived in Japan before the war and recently returned there after an absence of six years.

Tokyo.

MACARTHUR'S Military Government in Japan is a unique creation. I have been told on the best authority that the system which has been set up is one evolved by MacArthur himself. The difficulty of any Westerner attempting to govern the Japanese people in any effective way is quite obvious to all who know how greatly their civilization and conceptions of government differ from ours.

Compared with the task of governing Germany the task of governing Japan, on the surface at least, seemed incomparably greater. Yet the work of the Military Government of Japan has gone on smoothly and has met, to a surprising degree, the cooperation of the people and the Japanese officials.

MacArthur has, of course, one great advantage. He controls the whole of Japan while Germany has been divided into four zones. This is a very important advantage and yet, the success of his Government is, to a great extent, due to a proper diagnosis of the essential elements in the Japanese situation itself.

Continuing Elements

In the first place, he called for the continuation of the Japanese Government just as it was. This Government consists of the Emperor, the Cabinet and the Diet made up of two houses—the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. It operates under a Constitution granted by the Emperor Meiji in 1868 and is modelled on the German. There are democratic elements in it but there is also much autocracy.

As MacArthur's purpose was to create, if possible, a democratic Japan, the Japanese Government system was admittedly an imperfect instrument. Yet, if he had discarded this he would have destroyed the only medium through which the Japanese people could act and make decisions. When the Military Government then came into being it did not flaunt itself before the people but stood behind the Japanese Government with its officials both in the capital and the provinces.

This decision to allow the Japanese Government to go on was a very sound one. Continuity in government was preserved and the Japanese respect for law and order was utilized.

The Military Government also gained another important advantage. The thousand and one details of government which involved an intimate knowledge of the customs and habits of thought of the people, were relegated to the Japanese Government leaving the hands of the Military Government free to accomplish certain changes deemed essential if Japan were to become, to use the Wilsonian phrase "Safe for Democracy."

The way in which the Military Government gears into the machinery of the Japanese Government is most interesting but before I discuss this I wish to point out the main objectives of the Military Government. There were such matters as reparations and the effecting of the complete disarmament of the nation.

Root and Branch

It was necessary not only to remove or destroy all implements of warfare but also to see that the industrial system by means of which they were produced could never produce again. This is not an easy thing to accomplish as we well know through our experience with Germany after the first World War.

More important than these outward and visible objectives was that of leading Japan away from the use of war as an instrument for furthering her national plans. How could Japan be made a peaceful nation really desiring peace? To bring about such a result is a very large order to give any government and yet that was the task MacArthur's Military Government set for itself. It would have been quite a hopeless and impossible undertaking but for one thing—the people of Japan were sick of the leadership of their own military caste. They had followed them obediently but blindly. The result had been disaster. They were seeking some new way.

Let us now turn to the form of the Military Government itself. It can be divided into two parts—the Policy or Planning level which centres about General MacArthur and the Operational level which is carried on through the 8th Army with headquarters in Yokohama.

The 8th Army operates through its two corps and these, through teams in each prefectural city. The Policy and Planning section is a very comprehensive affair and covers the whole gamut of government. Its offices in the Capital occupy many of the largest buildings. Here are housed American experts in all departments of government who have ready at hand necessary facts concerning any problem which may come up for consideration.

While the Military Government have as their main objectives the matters referred to above, nothing concerning the welfare of the people is outside their scope. For instance, if they become convinced that the arable acreage of the country can be extended, they proceed at once to tackle that problem.

The Japanese Government and the Military Government are like parallel organizations. In Canada, in addition to the nation, we have the province, the county and the township, each one having its own government with limited powers. It is the same in Japan—the organs of government extend from the nation to the village.

The Military Government likewise extends from top to bottom. The only place, however, where orders actually pass from the Military Government to the Japanese is on the top level in the Policy and Planning section. When the Military Government was first set up orders were passed in the form of "directives" to the Japanese Government. Some of these "directives" arose out of the

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Potsdam Declaration which Japan accepted. Recently, I was told that "directives are little used" now. They have been displaced by consultations between the higher officials of the Japanese Government on the one hand and the American Military Government on the other. The matters for discussion may arise out of the plans of the Japanese Government or they may come from the American side.

In some cases, the Military Government presents the case they wish dealt with and the method of doing it is worked out by the Japanese. The result is a joint product. The purpose of every measure advocated by the Military Government is what they regard to be the welfare of the people. Permanent results can rest on no other foundation. The goodwill of the Americans is recognized by the Japanese Government.

Exclusively U.S. Matters

There are matters, such as reparation payments and how they are to be assessed, which spring entirely from the American side. The revision of the Constitution was also not a voluntary matter for the Japanese as the Potsdam Declaration demanded that political power be placed squarely in the hands of the people.

The working out of these details of the Constitution was a cooperative measure with both sides making their contributions. Rural reform, by means of which tenant farmers might become owners, was another fundamental matter involving cooperation of both Governments.

The purpose of this article is not to deal with the different measures which became law and were carried out by these two Governments but rather to point out the method by which it is done. Whether the measure being dealt with takes the form of a "directive" at the very outset or whether it is worked out in joint consultation, when once decided, the Executive responsibility is on the Japanese Government. They undertake to carry it out. In some cases this involved passing the measure through the Diet. In no case does the American Government carry it out directly.

An interesting feature of this method of government is the task assigned to the operational level of the Military Government. The name would indicate that it has executive functions but that is not so. The function of the teams of the operational Army in the prefectural offices or in the very lowest units is simply to investigate and report to Headquarters. The 8th Army Headquarters then report to General Headquarters. When once a measure is passed, the Japanese Government sends it down to the prefectures and through them to all local government offices. The Americans pass it on down their organizations. It travels down both lines at the same time.

When information concerning the measure comes into any local team of the Military Government, they proceed to investigate and report. MacArthur wants to know if the thing decided on is actually being carried out. Investigation by the local Military Government teams usually have a double effect. While they do not issue orders the mere investigation involves relations with the Japanese Government officials and nudges them to undertake the matter in case it has not yet been done.

Japs' Responsibility

One important point that we should grasp is that MacArthur places the full responsibility for execution on the National Japanese Government. When reports come in to the effect that a certain measure is not being carried out, his staff takes it up with the proper officials in the National Government. They bring pressure to bear on their own local governments. The American officers seem pleased with the cooperation given by the Japanese.

There is another arm of government found in the Capital and in all the local centres. It is known as the C.I.C. or Counter Intelligence Corps. Its function is to keep General Headquarters informed about the attitude of the people and especially of anything of a subversive nature. At this stage in the occupation the systematic gathering of intelligence is, of course, indispensable. Censorship of mails and of the press is still continued, often with great inconvenience to the people.

While it is true that some of the measures that have been put into effect by the Military Government would never have been initiated by any Japanese Government, it does not mean they were either unwise or unpopular. It simply means that no Japanese Government on its own initiative would feel itself strong enough to pass such measures.

This can be said of the revised Constitution. MacArthur has been able to carry through measures of fundamental importance which would have taken the Japanese alone years to attain. He is not restrained by small political partisanship which appeals to the old prejudices of the people.

The real test of MacArthur's work will come when the Army of Occupation is withdrawn and the Japanese are at liberty to act in their own way without outside interference. How far are the admittedly comprehensive reforms achieved by MacArthur of a permanent nature? This cannot be answered with certainty until the actual test comes. However, it does seem that he has built his reforms, to a very large extent, on Japanese desires.

By the retention of the Japanese Government and making its members not only cooperators in framing the different measures but the executive in carrying them into effect, he has "Japanized" pretty well all that he has done and thus made it acceptable to the people.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Dangerous to Apply Social Credit to Present Large Money Balance

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE ANNUAL report of the Bank of Canada, tabled last week, is an interesting experiment in public education on a theme which is traditionally abstruse. Not content with an accurate statistical summary from which the trained economist could have drawn the necessary information, the authors of it have obviously gone to considerable pains to set forth in readable language some of the more important aspects of national finance, trade, and employment; and the current and prospective position of international exchange. Moreover, they have had prepared a number of simple yet illuminating charts and graphs, which add materially to the value of the printed text.

Any one of these would serve as a jumping-off point for a commentary on the state of the nation. One which particularly interested me was a chart illustrating the total volume of money in the hands of the Canadian public over the past decade.

That there has been a rapid and very substantial monetary expansion is known in a vague way to many; but even so the actual figures are surprising:

Volume of Money held by the Public

(millions of $ as at Dec. 31, '46)

1935	2,297
1936	2,421
1937	2,489
1938	2,600
1939	2,841
1940	3,014
1941	3,389
1942	3,805
1943	4.439
1944	5,215
1945	5,919
1946	6,790

The figure for December 31, 1946, is made up of the following items: Bank Notes (now overwhelmingly notes of the Bank of Canada) $1,030,000,000; current accounts in chartered banks $2,291,000,000; savings accounts in chartered banks $3,469,000,000.

Nor does this exhaust the liquid financial resources of the Canadian people. I have not the exact figure before me, but in reply to a question at the press conference last week, Governor Graham Towers said that the Canadian government securities in the hands of individuals represented between $6 billions and $7 billions.

These figures suggest a re-examination of one of the more plausible and attractive doctrines of the Social Credit party—one which unquestionably helped to elect Premier Aberhart in Alberta in 1935; and one which is still being used in their campaigns in Quebec. Stated simply, that doctrine is this (I quote the exact language of party literature prepared at Edmonton and used in a recent election campaign in Quebec):

"The volume of money available to the people with which to carry out their business is arbitrarily restricted, generally by the gold or security holdings of the central bank.

"The system operates in such a manner that the aggregate purchasing power distributed to the people *is insufficient to enable them to buy the goods and services for sale on the consumer market.*"

Social Credit's Panacea

How would Social Credit correct this defect? I give the answer in their own language:

"Any deficiency of purchasing power would be rectified by the issue of new money direct to consumers equal to the 'gap' between the total prices of goods for sale on the market and the money available with which to buy them."

(from "Questions and Answers on Social Credit", issued by Alberta Social Credit Board, Edmonton, 1945)

It is from this "gap", this deficiency in purchasing power, that the "National Dividend" is to be paid, that taxation is to be reduced, and that retail discounts are to be financed.

What happens if purchasing power, expanded by this issue of "new money" begins to exceed the "total prices of goods for sale on the market"?

The answer is to be found in the "Alberta Bill of Rights", 1946. It would be taxed away from the consumer.

The ability of a Social Credit party, then, to issue National Dividends depends, by their own statements, on the existence of a deficiency of purchasing power. Were they to come into power today they would, on their own statements, be in a position where it would be necessary to give up any idea of issuing new money. On the contrary they would be taxing to pick up the excess purchasing power.

Why? Because there is obviously much more purchasing power in the hands of the Canadian public today than there are goods and services for sale.

It would be very instructive if there existed a fairly accurate inventory of the "goods and services produced and actually available for distribution" on December 31, 1946, so that the total could be contrasted with the $6,790,000,000 of actual money in the hands of the Canadian people on that date; and the addition of $6 to $7 billions of additional purchasing power in the form of government securities, which, of course, could be taken to the bank tomorrow and used as security for borrowings, or sold for cash.

That there was nothing like so much as $7 billion dollars in goods for sale "on the consumer market" on December 31, 1946 should not require much demonstration. The preliminary estimate of the *net production* of Canada for the entire year 1946 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) is as follows:

	(millions of $)
Agriculture	1,270
Forestry	638
Fisheries	106
Trapping	31
Mining	461
Electric Power	190
Construction	313
Custom and Repair	192
Manufactures	3,417
Total, less duplication	6,037

Thus there was more than enough money in the hands of the public on December 31, 1946 to buy the entire net production of the year. But of course there was not "on the shelves" or otherwise in stock at the end of the year anything like the entire yearly production. The butter produced in January was not "for sale" in December; it had all been eaten. The coal mined in March was not "for sale" in December; it had all been burned, or at least binned. The automobiles and radios made in the first six months (and included in the annual total) also had passed into the hands of the user.

It requires very little thought to conclude that the purchasing power in the hands of the Canadian public at the end of 1946 far exceeded the goods available for purchase; and that there was no "gap" from which to provide a National Dividend.

It may be readily conceded that there were periods during the depression when large stocks of unsold goods existed at the same time as widespread deficiency in purchasing power; and there was some sense then in talk of a National Dividend. But Social Credit is still using the same bait at a time when it is clear there is a potentially dangerous state of inflation in Canada. If everybody rushed out now to convert their money into goods, the scarcity and shortage of stocks on hand would be immediately apparent; if they persisted, they could soon create a wild inflation.

That such a development does not occur is chiefly due, I suppose, to the conviction of the Canadian people that production is catching up to demand and that by waiting and using their money a bit later they can buy to better advantage. But the figures of the Bank of Canada show that, whatever may be the other virtues of Social Credit doctrines, there is no hidden source of goods and services which could be tapped just now by issuing additional money in the form of a National Dividend. If there is, the figures should be published and the Ottawa authorities shamed into doing something about it. If not, the Social Credit doctrines should be amended.

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Montreal-Cartier Is a Political Puzzle

By FRED KAUFMAN

On March 31 the complex constituency of Montreal-Cartier will elect a successor to Communist Fred Rose, the ex-M.P. who is now in jail. The main battle is expected to be between the Liberals and Communists, but, as this writer points out, other political elements will likely participate in the lively campaign.

Montreal.

THE QUESTION of who will succeed Communist Fred Rose as M.P. for Montreal-Cartier will be decided on March 31. On that day approximately 40,000 electors will be given a chance to vote for the man (it seems most unlikely that a woman will be nominated) whom they think should represent them for the remaining term of the present House.

But it won't be as easy as all that. Cartier is one of the most complex constituencies in the country and several groups will doubtless fight hard to win. For just as at the Grey North, Portage la Prairie, Pontiac and Richelieu-Verchères by-elections a lot of prestige can be gained or lost.

Years ago Cartier would have been considered a "sure bet" for the Liberals. The late Sam Jacobs, K.C., a well liked and able parliamentarian represented it for over fifteen years and he never experienced any difficulty in getting himself elected. His majorities usually ranged from four to ten thousand votes and other parties did not always think it worthwhile to run a candidate against him. Upon Jacobs' death in 1938 Peter Bercovitch, K.C., another Liberal, was elected by acclamation. Two years later he successfully defended his title and won by a majority of almost 16,000. That was the last time that Cartier riding could be called a safe seat.

By-Election Upset

The by-election in 1943, caused by the death of Peter Bercovitch, changed matters radically. It was then that Fred Rose defeated four other candidates and was declared elected by a majority of 150 votes over his nearest opponent, Paul Masse, standard bearer of the Bloc Populaire Canadien. Lazarus Phillips, K.C., official government candidate came third and David Lewis, a former Rhodes scholar and national secretary of the C.C.F., ran a poor fourth. In the general election on June 11, 1945, Rose again captured the seat, increasing his majority to 1,478.

By tradition Cartier has always been regarded as a Jewish seat, although the Jewish electorate does not command a majority. According to the last available figures, the riding's residents can be broken down into the following groups: 18,000 French Canadian Catholics, 16,000 Jews, 2,000 Anglo-Saxon and 4,000 Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Italians and others. But despite these figures, raising the race cry, as was tried by the Bloc in 1945, is fortunately no help to any candidate. At that time 19,000 voters cast their ballots for the L.P.P. and the Liberal candidate, both belonging to the Jewish faith, while the Bloc had to be content with 6,000 votes.

Factors Aiding Communists

Many experienced observers consider both the Jewish and the French vote as fundamentally Liberal. They further point out that three factors helped the Communists in the last election: 1. a major strike in the aircraft industry which affected many residents of the riding; 2. Red Army victories, played up by Labor Progressive speakers; 3. the fact that past Liberal candidates resided in wealthier parts of Montreal and not in the constituency which is in a comparatively poor section of the city.

The main difficulty for the Liberals at the present time is therefore to find a suitable candidate. Without a "good" man their chances are greatly diminished. No conventions have been called at the time of writing, but speculation centres around three or four figures.

There is Maurice Hartt, K.C., member of the provincial Legislative Assembly for St. Louis, a district with almost identical boundaries as Cartier. But provincial Liberals are fearful of creating a vacancy just now and they are therefore opposed to his candidature. It must not be overlooked, however, that Hartt defeated City Councillor Michael Buhay in the last provincial election, and Buhay was picked last week to carry the L. P. P. banner. The slogan of Hartt supporters is "He did it once, he can do it again" —and well he may. Then there is Leon Crestohl, K.C., who has publicly declared his willingness to run, should he be nominated. Other possibilities are Jack Spector, law partner of the late Peter Bercovitch and Sam Schwisberg, K.C., who was defeated in 1945.

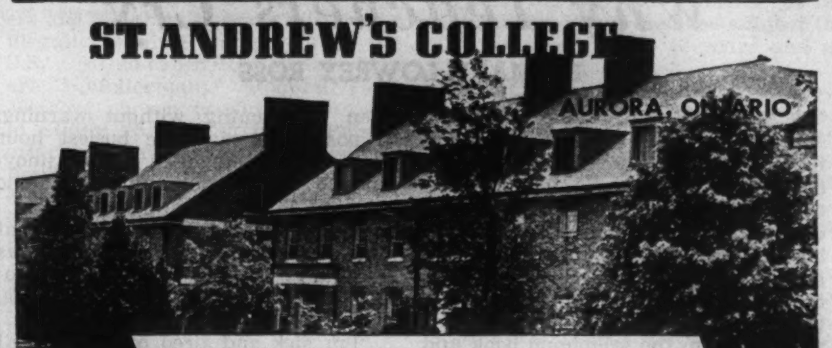
Conservative Choice?

Progressive Conservatives will probably contest the election, although there has been no official comment from Ivan Sabourin, Quebec party head. Their most likely choice is Harry Gordon, a local business man and president of the Disraeli Club, which was formed a few months ago by a group of Jewish residents of Montreal.

No announcements have come as yet from the C.C.F., the Bloc Populaire or the Social Credit parties, although it is rumored that Paul Masse, one-time Bloc candidate, may be nominated by the Union des Electeurs—the disguised name of Quebec Social Crediters.

There will undoubtedly be many verbal—and maybe other—battles before the campaign draws to a close. Charges and countercharges will fill the atmosphere. Communists will try to blot out the spot on their name caused by Rose's conviction, while others will make capital of it. The outcome is unpredictable at the present stage. Nothing, however, will surprise Montrealers any more.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Why Teachers Cry

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

TEACHERS and their problems have occupied so much space in the press recently that it seemed opportune to hold a telephone poll of public opinion. These polls incidentally are not conducted on the basis of occupation, age, or political groups. Instead they follow the method used in assembling radio polls; i.e. of selecting names at random from the telephone book and then telephoning without warning, if possible during the busiest hour in the morning. (See "The Annoyance Factor as Stimulus in Public Opinion Polling.")

My question "Are You in Favor of Smoking Rooms for Teachers?" was greeted with considerable indignation by Mrs. P. Burvis, housewife, the first person on my list.

"I'm sick and tired of hearing all this nonsense about the fire hazard in connection with teachers' smoking rooms," Mrs. Burvis declared.

"Then you are in favor of smoking-rooms for teachers?" I asked.

"I am nothing of the sort!" Mrs. Burvis said. "I am opposed both to smoking rooms and to the cowardice of our leading citizens who hide behind fire regulations in opposing the issue."

"The real issue," Mrs. Burvis declared, "is not the burning schoolhouse but the burning cigarette."

A Mrs. Digby, who described herself as a child expert, said that while smoking rooms seemed to be unnecessary, she felt that a teacher should be allowed at least one harmless cigarette a day, if she smoked it after dinner in the privacy of her own home.

"I believe that teachers should be as free to live a normal life and adopt the modern habits of society as the members of any other profession," Mrs. Digby declared. "Indeed my criticism of the teaching profession is that so many of its members are still living in the Dark Ages. While their training may enable them to teach normal or sub-normal children, very few of them are capable of dealing with the brilliant, sensitive or in any way exceptional child."

"In my own case," Mrs. Digby continued, "I have had to step in time and time again to protect my eight-year-old son from some mean old—from some grade teacher who has, unfortunately, never had the benefit of training in modern child psychology."

A MR. DIMBLEBY said in a rather worn and quavering old voice that he realized teachers suffered a good deal from the nervous strain of their profession and that on occasion some of them undoubtedly found relief in tears.

After a short pause I asked Mr. Dimbleby if he considered that a crying-room for teachers would be a reasonable substitute for the proposed smoking room.

"We must consider, of course, the possible effect on the students of such an innovation," he said.

"But surely," I urged, "it would be better for the teachers to have their own recognized accommodation than to sneak down for a quiet cry in the boiler room."

Mr. Dimbleby replied that on the whole he thought it might be better for teachers to do their crying out of sight of the school . . .

"Would you say then that a harmless cry might relieve the situation if indulged in after dinner in the privacy of one's own home?" I asked.

"It would undoubtedly go a very long way," Mr. Dimbleby replied.

A Mrs. Follinsbee, housewife, declared that she was unalterably opposed to smoking for teachers.

"In these troubled times," Mrs. Follinsbee said, "people in a position to influence young lives cannot be too careful of their personal conduct. I can't tell you how delighted I was to read somewhere that Mickey Rooney the screen actor, never smokes in public because of the possible harmful effect on young followers of the Andy Hardy series."

"Do you feel," I suggested, "that Mickey Rooney's second divorce suit might also have a harmful effect on his young followers?"

Mrs. Follinsbee replied after a short pause that the report, if true, had no bearing on the present issue.

"My own feeling," she said, "is that teachers have a special and wonderful opportunity which sets them apart as a professional group. In fact, I would be in favor of teachers' communities, where teachers could live together, always in touch with each other's problems and with the ideals of their profession."

"Would you be in favor," I asked, "of serial tattoo identifications to distinguish teachers from other members of the community?"

"Certainly not," Mrs. Follinsbee said. "A teacher should be readily identifiable in any community simply by the superior quality of her character and behavior."

MR. POTTER, a business man, declared he had lost all patience with the constant complaints of the teaching profession. Teachers, he said, received more money for less work than any other members of the community. It was an outrage, he pointed out, to ask the taxpayer to provide them with smoking rooms so that they could relax still further.

"You would have no objection, however, to teachers smoking away from the school?" I suggested.

"I certainly would," Mr. Potter said vigorously. "Teachers should be forbidden to smoke on any occasion. What do we pay them for if not to set an example for young people?"

"Would you be in favor then of forbidding parents to smoke as well?" I asked.

"Are you crazy?" asked Mr. Potter.

The last person on my list, a Mr. Prentiss, declared himself heartily and unreservedly in favor of smoking rooms for teachers.

"What about the fire hazard?" I asked.

"There is no fire hazard if the building is properly protected," Mr. Prentiss said. "After all, fires can be started by matches, or by a short circuit or a faulty flue, or simply by rubbing a couple of teachers together if they happen to be the sort of dry sticks the public expects them to be."

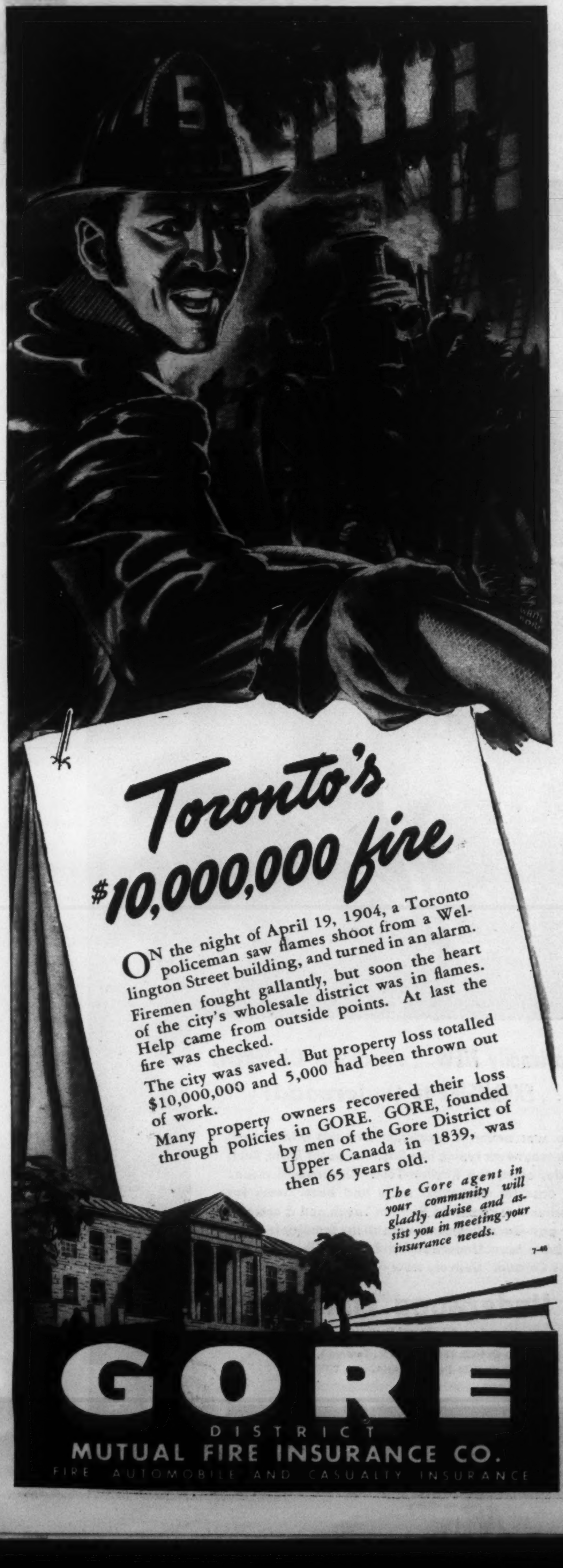
"I would like to add," continued Mr. Prentiss, "that teachers should be given not only smoking rooms but an adequate increase in salaries. As it is, our teachers, who have one of the most important functions in society to perform, are the hardest worked and lowest paid members in the community. In addition, they are not expected to function as normal human beings but are subject to all sorts of absurd rules and restrictions. I don't think it is an exaggeration to say that teachers as a group are treated as a sort of high-class leper colony. Obviously then the only way to attract competent people into the teaching profession is to offer them salaries that will compensate for the peculiar handicaps of their work."

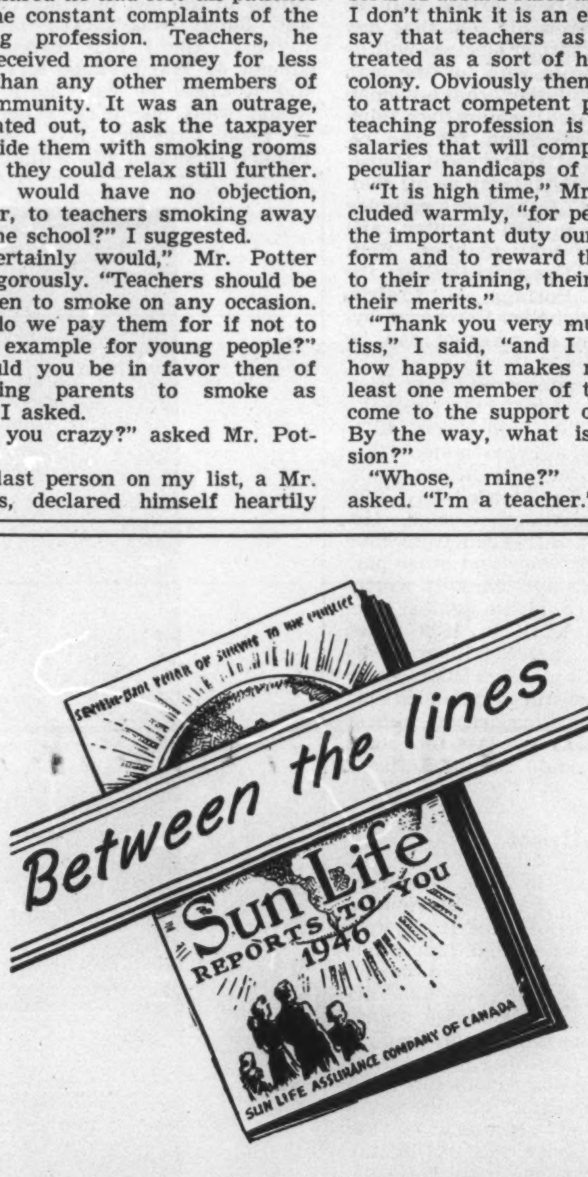
"It is high time," Mr. Prentiss concluded warmly, "for people to realize the important duty our teachers perform and to reward them according to their training, their sacrifice and their merits."

"Thank you very much, Mr. Prentiss," I said, "and I can't tell you how happy it makes me to have at least one member of the community come to the support of the teacher. By the way, what is your profession?"

"Whose, mine?" Mr. Prentiss asked. "I'm a teacher."

Jean Dickenson, brilliant soprano, will be guest-artist at the T.S.O. "Pop" concert, Feb. 28, Massey Hall.





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* * *

A complete copy of the Annual Report for 1946 will be sent to all policyholders, or may be obtained from the Head Office, Montreal.

SUN LIFE ASSUR

WASHINGTON LETTER

Un-American Activities Program Gathers National Momentum

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE HOUSE Un-American Activities Committee predicts "dynamite" in the next chapter of its exposé of the Communist "conspiracy." Chairman Thomas, New Jersey Republican, kept his word when he promised a good story in the charges against Gerhard Eisler of being the director of Red Activities in the U.S. "Now," the Congressman declares, "Eisler is a key figure, but he is far from the only one."

It is reported here that William Z. Foster, secretary-general of the Communist Party, has already jumped the country and other Red leaders are planning to follow suit. The Red Hunt is getting into full cry and to many an American, Ol' Br'er Fox Joe Stalin is just across the North Polar horizon, giving the North American continent a coveted and speculative gleam.

Announcement of the military agreement with Canada brought into the open a suspicion held by many Americans that sooner or later Russia would like to come to battle grips with the U.S. That was the implication of Representative Sikes' warning, following an Alaskan inspection tour, that Alaska as well as Canada, is wide open to attack across the Arctic. In his appeal for strengthened Northern defences, he reminded that Alaska is the route for lend-lease planes to Russia and the 9,000 already delivered "can come back the same way."

A phase of the agreement hailed here is that Canada and the U.S. plan full exchange of military intelligence, the information about what other nations are up to. This exchange is considered vital for these reasons:

(1) Canada's position along the Polar Cap air route over which any attack from Europe or Northern Asia might come; and (2) the fact that Canada was recently the victim of the atom bomb espionage plot involving Soviet Russia.

There are several schools of thought on how to deal with Russian prying. Most current is that typified by House Speaker Joe Martin who pledged House Republicans to "remove the Red Menace from America." He offered full cooperation to the Thomas committee and reiterated his belief that "a powerful and strategically placed minority has set out to destroy the American system and replace it with Communism."

The other view is expressed by Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, who says that "it is a fallacy to see Communism in every insurrection in the world." She warns that "there is a real danger that the United States may emerge as a bulwark of conservatism, even reaction. *We are developing a psychosis on the subject.*"

Statesman-like Senator Vandenberg says he is "equally sure that Russia wants peace just as much as America wants peace," but he accuses the Soviet of failure to reciprocate the fair play and good will extended by the U.S. He refers to Russia's failure to answer American requests for the settlement of lend-lease accounts.

Skeptical of Appeasement

Americans are now inclined to view "appeasement" of Russia with skepticism, where once they looked favorably upon the late President Roosevelt's efforts to continue Russian cooperation in the war—with a big assist in materiel from the U.S.

A man who should know something about Communist policy inside the U.S. is Louis F. Budenz, former Commie leader and editor of the *Daily Worker* who returned to the Catholic Church in 1945 after renouncing Communism. Budenz told a large Mayflower Hotel audience here this week that "it is high time the U.S. government raised the iron curtain covering Communist activities in these United States."

Budenz submits documents, articles and utterances to back up these charges: (1) Soviet Russia is embarked on a program of world domination and dictatorship based on subservience to Stalin; (2) the U.S. Communist party failure to vary from the Moscow party line in 25 years indicates the loyalty to Russia of the "quisling fifth column of the Soviet in the U.S."; (3) Commie leaders and members operate with "utter illegality against the people of the U.S."; (4) so-called Red leaders here are "intellectually atomized" by Moscow, chosen because of loyalty to Stalin; (5) Russia is continually attacking America as a "fascist nation" eager to "starve the people of other countries"; Russia attacks the Catholic Church in the hope of getting Protestants to join the attacks.

Budenz says that despite its numerical weakness, from 60,000 to 100,000 members, the Communist party exerts considerable influence. He reveals its activity in three types of front organizations. These include: groups with actual Communists in disguise; groups which people know are Commie front groups but don't care; and the "mushy" types of persons who don't know they "carry the Soviet line."

As keynoted by Speaker Martin, the House of Representatives has launched a three-pronged Congressional drive to head off Communist efforts. Representative McDonough defined Communism in such a way that action can be taken against its advocates regardless of party label through heavy fines and prison terms. He says "there never has been a definition of Communism adequate enough to protect the United States," and he would "outlaw the principle of the evil rather than the mere label under which it operates."

Representative Gossett, Texas Democrat, would amend the immigration laws to make it virtually impossible for any Communist to enter the country or to stay here. Representative Rankin, Democrat of Mississippi, offers a bill to make anyone seeking public office as a Communist Party member subject to a prison term up to 10 years and a $10,000 fine or both.

This Congress, apparently, will try to get Reds out of Government jobs. The Republican campaign against confirmation of David Lilienthal as Atomic Energy chief on grounds of Commie sympathies is considered to be party politics, but it is symptomatic of a Congressional trend.

The House Un-American Activities will ask for more investigators so that it can widen the scope of its gumshoe work. It will move next to the State Department to learn if there has been connivance to make it easy for a Communist spy ring to operate. Eisler was reported to have been able to enter the country several times illegally before he came in officially as a refugee in 1941. Attorney General Tom Clark has extended full backing of the Justice Department to the committee and he has undertaken to keep Eisler in the country until his investigation is concluded.

A-Bomb Ferreting

Russian espionage has been directed at ferreting out the secret of the atom bomb. U. N. Delegate Gromyko has asked for the United States to destroy its atomic bombs. Revelation of Canada's development of industrial atomic power and of American successes along this line at the Hanford Engineer Works in the State of Washington will intensify international atomic interest.

John Foster Dulles, U.S. delegate to the United Nations and adviser to Governor Dewey in the last Presidential campaign, warned of the dangers of appeasement. He says there is actual danger of provoking war with Russia "by a retreat which would cause Soviet leaders to push on recklessly." While he believes neither the Soviet leadership nor the American people want war, he says the great peril is in the possibility of "Soviet miscalculation."

Secretary of State Marshall, together with War Secretary Patterson and Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, have repeatedly counselled that America must maintain a strong fighting force to back up its foreign policy. Congress has shown an inclination to weaken rather than to sustain its armed services. The current Red spy scare may correct that trend.

Mr. Dulles offers a six-point program on Russian relations which includes: 1) demonstrate anew the value of our free society; 2) maintain a strong military establishment; 3) promote hemispheric solidarity; 4) work for increased unity, prosperity, freedom and peace of Europe; 5) continue to safeguard the integrity of China; 6) use the United Nations to mobilize world opinion against international injustice.

A strong Secretary of State, like General Marshall, can do much in a personal way to smooth relations with Russia. His visit to the Foreign Ministers conference in Moscow next month may iron out differences.

However, until the Russians have the A-bomb, or the Allies' information on atomic energy, it can be expected that espionage efforts will be pressed in the U.S. and Canada.

N INSIDE STORY OF A LIFE ASSURANCE SERVICE

The Balance Sheet of Canada's largest life assurance company reveals 1946 as one of the most progressive periods since the Sun Life issued its first policy 76 years ago, but figures alone tell little of the human story behind this great co-operative enterprise. For instance, last year over $100 million was paid out in benefits. What did this mean to the thousands of policyholders and beneficiaries who shared it? Here in brief is some of the story between the lines:

During 1946 over $31 million was paid in DEATH BENEFITS, providing a continuing income for widows and children and assuring financial security to thousands of homes.

Another $30 million was paid in ENDOWMENTS, furnishing for many the cash or life income necessary to carry out long cherished plans.

$14 million was disbursed in ANNUITIES and PENSIONS, bringing independence, security and contentment at a time of life which should be free of all worries and responsibilities.

$2 million was credited to policyholders in DISABILITY BENEFITS, assuring the automatic payment of premiums for thousands who were prevented from earning a living by illness or accident.

From the 1946 Annual Report

BENEFITS PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$1,919,999,149

NEW ASSURANCES IN 1946
$348,155,491

ASSURANCES IN FORCE
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$14 million was paid out in DIVIDENDS, reducing the cost of assurance for the Company's million participating policyholders.

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Think of it, a sweet tomato with many fruits exceeding 12% Sugar. Nothing like it ever before. Note the beauty and symmetry of the long racemes of fruit, often two feet in length. Smaller than regular tomatoes, but their superb sweetness and appearance make The Sugar Tomato the finest vegetable introduction in years. Bears enormously and is in a distinct class for dainty dishes, salads, sauces, juice, etc. Irresistible. Be first to have it. Order now. (Pkt 10c) postpaid.

FREE — Our Big 1947 Seed and Nursery Book—Leads Again.
DOMINION SEED HOUSE
Georgetown, Ont.

THE MELTING POT

Breakfast Foods

By J. N. HARRIS

THE COERCIVE tactics used by advertisers to force their products on people these days is little short of a public scandal. If it isn't perfumes calculated to provoke adult delinquency, it's breakfast foods that are forced down your throat by the most cunning psychological devices.

Whether it was Corn Flakes that started it we can't be certain. They print little puzzles and games for the little folk on their packages, and the little folk, in turn, are so keen to get new puzzles that they waste as much of this nutritious and delicious product as possible. The habit of placing the package on the breakfast table is what cured us of Corn Flakes for a while. To be tortured by little puzzles at breakfast is excruciating.

Some of these take the form of rebuses. Two savage children are shown, and the breakfaster is informed that they eat P—followed by a line drawing of some hardware—and another food represented by an evergreen tree and some apples. Many great brains do not function until breakfast, a cigarette, and the morning paper have done their work. Feebly we turn to the answers on the package, and find that the children eat peanuts and pineapples.

But the fiendish device of the Shredded Wheat people far surpasses that. They include in the package little cardboard houses, ready to cut out and fold into shape. These are so prized by the little folk that many adults have been forced to fill themselves up like straw ticks with Shredded Wheat, in order to bring next week's Fire Hall a little more quickly. There seems to be no end to the variety of houses available; in fact one end of our living-room has been allotted to a village made from them.

But the demand is never satisfied. "Daddy, daddy, eat some more Shredded Wheat".

"Stop talking like a horrible child on a billboard".

And so it goes. The limit is reached when presumably sane adults can be found, late in the evening, swapping spare Modern Bungalows and Garages for spare Schools and Post-offices.

Bachelors and childless couples are unable to understand such things. A composer of music of our acquaintance, a non child-owner, wanted to swap a honky-tonk for a gambling casino. He was frowned upon by two earnest fathers who were arranging a deal that involved apartment houses and farm buildings.

It is time to bring back the cereals that came in the American K-rations; they were in plain wrappers marked Prepared Breakfast Cereal and contained nothing else but.

•

THERE is a certain amount of consternation (in certain circles, of course) about the possibility of Montreal's rivalling the civic virtue and high moral tone of Toronto. Purity drives are becoming more intense. That these affairs sometimes turn into witch-hunts is to be regretted; for instance, the present prolonged drive against vice in Montreal began with the banning of posters showing a two-year old girl having a bath, but since then much harder opponents have been tackled.

Of course, it is realized that when the campaign is finally successful, much of Montreal's attraction as a tourist centre will have disappeared, and that is what causes many Montreal merchants to adopt a lukewarm attitude to it. Book-makers and operators of gaming houses don't know where or when it will all end, but one such gentleman offered a shrewd guess. He stated that he was willing to lease his premises for a period of six months, at the end of which time he confidently expects that Barbotte will come back into its own.

And there is one thing to be said for Barbotte (if that is the correct spelling). It kept a lot of returning servicemen out of trouble. They were often turned loose from Lachine for an evening with a hundred dollars or so in their pockets, and arrived back in barracks safely by eleven, broke; as a result they returned to Pilot Mound, Manitoba, or Consort, Alberta, without having tasted the temptations of Montreal Night Life (apart from Barbotte, which can strike at a bankroll with the swiftness of a rattler).

It must make some of the old racketeers' mouths water to watch the train-loads of skiers going off to the Laurentians every weekend, squandering their money on outdoor sports, and the hundreds that use every snow-covered slope in the city as a ski-run, crowding with all their equipment into the already crowded tram-cars when it gets too dark to ski any longer. Then, too, there is a lot of money coming into town all through the winter, that the honest Barbotte merchant cannot, at present, touch.

Snow-shoers from all over the Province of Quebec flocked into the city not so long ago, for a big tournament, and Quebec snow-shoers would make the Shriners look like Harley street consultants, both in the matter of dress and in evidence of high spirits. Valleyfield, Sorel, Lachute, all had their representatives, dressed in the most colorful toques, tunics and knee-breeches, and accompanied by brass-bands. Not a single "Ici Bingo!" served to enliven their evenings during the anti-gambling campaign.

But don't worry about it too much. We know where we can get you eight to five that the whole thing will blow up within a year, or before you can say "Cocktail Bar" in Toronto.

•

"LIFE is just like that", said the old gentleman at the bowling alley, indicating the spectacle of a great brawny fellow furiously hurling his third ball past an undamaged four-pin.

"*Just* like that?"

"Yes, indeed", said the old gentleman. "Just like that. When you're young, all the pins are standing; there's plenty to shoot at; you can make a killing with a single shot. You'd think you could hardly miss".

"You may be right".

"Then as you grow older, you find that you have wasted some of your power. Perhaps you have knocked the head-pin out by shooting too straight, and it will require everything you've got, and no mistakes, to get all the other pins down".

"It is impossible to disagree with you".

"Then again, you may have taken the five-pin out, and find you can still do it in one. But there comes a time when you have only one shot left, and the one, the three, and the four are still standing. You have to shoot for the four. You no longer have any hopes of achieving anything great, you must simply aim for the four-pin, or else all your efforts will have gone in vain".

We felt a little less discouraged when the old gentleman got up and knocked all the pins every which way, first ball. But isn't it a corker the number of things that life is exactly like! We read the obituary of a champion checker player once, which stated positively that the champion had made the final move into the King Row above, and had been crowned on high.

Any time now we expect to hear from the pool players.

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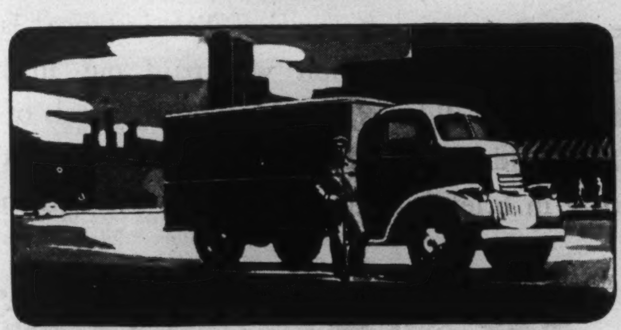
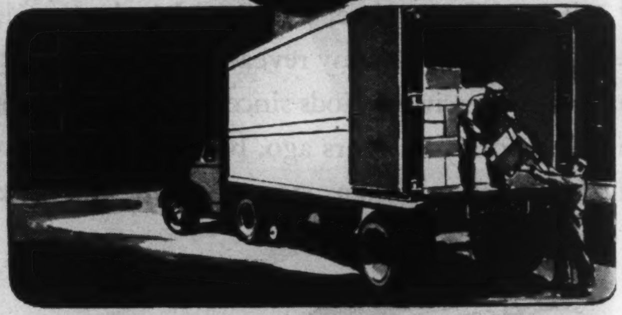
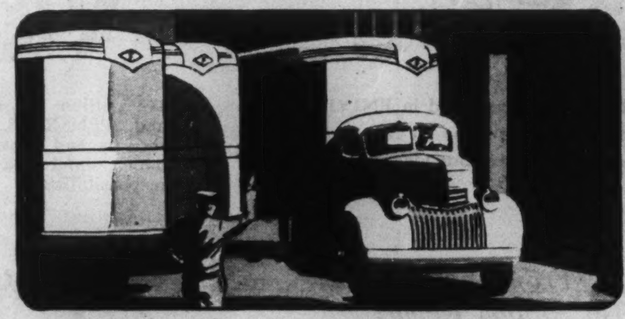
"MY BOSS SWITCHED TO Trailers!"



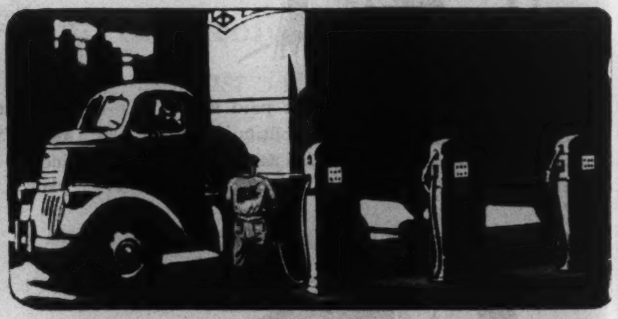
1 "This is the type of small truck I've used for years. It could carry only 4 tons at best. The boss began to lose business to fellows who used Trailers—so he bought Fruehaufs, too."



2 "The Fruehauf Branch mounted a 5th wheel coupler on my truck to pull the Trailer. Now, I *pull* more than twice the load that the truck was designed to *carry* on its own back."



3 "It's amazing how easy it is to get in and out of tight places and up narrow alleys with the Trailer. Hinged in the middle, the vehicle turns in the same radius as the short truck which pulls the unit."



4 "What a time saver! Now I can haul in one trip as much as I formerly did in two. This Trailer method saves the boss real money—in gasoline, upkeep and replacement costs and the Trailer will outlive several trucks."

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO (WESTON) ONTARIO
Branches or Sales Representatives at Toronto, London, Montreal, Port Arthur, Calgary

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE
You Name the Load— THERE'S A FRUEHAUF BUILT TO HAUL IT!

"WHAT A GAME!"

... say our friends from the U.S. Hundreds every year come to Ontario to cheer their favourites. We can't always give them "blue-line seats," but let's be sure—in all our dealings with them—they get the best we have to offer. In short, let's see they have a really swell time!

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS
... it's good business!

Ontario profits almost as much from tourist business as from gold mining. It's up to each of us to keep this business growing.

Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

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Bounty Descendants in Postwar Paradise

By ARTHUR MORLEY

On this postwar paradise in the Pacific, there is no taxation, rationing or unemployment. It is called Norfolk Island and was discovered in 1774 by Captain Cook. At first it was used as a convict colony but in 1855, some 200 sons and daughters of the Bounty mutineers migrated there from Pitcairn Island. Their descendants are living on the island today.

The economic mainstay of the islanders now is the production and export of fruit. Because the Australian Government wants Norfolk to remain unspoiled the population is to remain limited and although tourists may visit, they may not remain there permanently.

Sydney.

I THINK I have found a postwar paradise out here in the Pacific. The specifications are: green and fertile island on which there is no taxation, no rationing or unemployment, no housing shortage and no Government forms to fill in. The climate is mild to warm with almost constant sunshine. There is plenty of fishing, surfing, there are plenty of pretty girls—and the local residents' idea of a queue is that it is something affected by fashionable Chinese gentlemen of the old school.

The great advantage of this particular paradise is that its situation is not a matter for theological debate, but actually has local habitation and a name. Look at the atlas in the centre of a triangle of ocean bounded by Brisbane, Auckland and Fiji, and you will see the smallest dot named Norfolk Island. That is the place.

Norfolk must be nearly unique in these days of commercial exploitation of formerly romantic Pacific islands. It was discovered, like most of the desirable land out there, by Captain Cook in 1774, a dark green fertile oasis in the endless blue desert of the South-West Pacific.

Important Event

It is only 8,500 acres in extent, but to the eyes of early British administrators its isolation made acquisition desirable as a place on which convicts from England could be dumped with safety. Until 1855 it was officially a branch of the penal settlement of Port Jackson (Sydney), and it did not seem to have much future until the following year when there occurred a most important event in the Norfolk Island's story.

It was then that nearly 200 sons and daughters of the Bounty mutineers and their native wives landed after a perilous voyage from Pitcairn island 3,000 miles to the eastward.

The "Bounty" mutineers, under Fletcher Christian, had originally settled in Pitcairn, but their numbers increased so rapidly that Pitcairn became overcrowded and nearly 200 had to leave.

This party consisted of 40 men, 47 women, 54 boys and 53 girls picturesquely dressed in a combination of European and native clothes and with complexions ranging from fair English to the warm dark coffee and cream shade of the islands. They all answered to the solid English names of the Bounty company, and they have since had Norfolk Island almost completely to themselves.

Today, in a population slightly over 1,000, there are over 150 answering to the name of Christian (including many Fletcher Christians), 200 Quintals, 125 Nobbs and 125 Buffets.

There is very little "local market" for anything one makes or grows because the first British Government, and then, after 1913, the Australian Government, imposed severe restrictions on immigration. Consequently there is not enough population for anybody to become the local Napoleon of finance or commerce.

As might be imagined there has been a tremendous amount of inbreeding, and this in itself discourages the people from chasing fortune too vigorously.

The point is best illustrated by the story told by a recent visitor to Norfolk, who has returned to Sydney. He found a fisherman sitting happily under a tree, "jest doing nothin'." When asked why he was not out fishing, he explained that it was cheaper to sit where he was because all his customers were relatives and they expected their fish without payment. The traveller found that a succession of butchers had gone bankrupt for the same reason.

The cost of living is ridiculously low. One does not need a substantial home because of the mild weather. Hardly anything need be spent on clothing or fuel. Before the war a single man could live pleasantly on $2.50 per week if he was prepared to grow a few vegetables for himself. A moderate amount of drink to keep the heat out would cost almost nothing for such a man because the Norfolk administration issues rum and spirits to the population and these are supplemented by home-made passion fruit wine, and beer.

There is a certain amount of talk on the island now about peacetime reconversion, but the phrase has different meanings on Norfolk and in other territories. For example, 100 Servicemen, most of whom served with the New Zealand armed forces, are coming home again from the war. The island administration is taking care of them with new farms from reserved land which has been held for just such an emergency. The tourist trade will be encouraged by the construction of hotels and by advertising in Australia and New Zealand. It is only a pleasant four days' boat trip for the tired Australian business man.

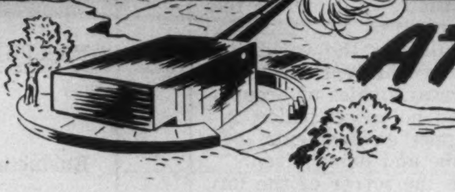
Passion Fruit

The economic mainstay, however, will be the production and export of fruits, notably bananas, passion fruit, pineapples, oranges and lemons, most of which will go to New Zealand. Fishing will be encouraged and whaling revived—picturesquely with the old-fashioned hand harpoon and a sturdy whaleboat.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester recently visited Norfolk and stayed at the capital, Kingston, a pleasant and mellow mixture of commercial buildings and homes built in typical Pacific fashion with deep and cool verandahs at front and sides. They saw the island at its best with everybody dressed in light floral frocks and wide-brimmed white hats or light suits sitting before piles of food at a picnic lunch.

The Australian Government wants to keep Norfolk unspoiled. This means the limitation of the population so that there is a constant balance between the land and the number of people it must support.

Thus, you can visit this postwar paradise for a few months, but it is highly unlikely that you would be allowed to settle down permanently. It is a pity, but the drawback of all paradises is that they are hard to enter.



ATTACK....

ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

IN the engineering of a great project, resources and technical skill are not the only requirements. The ability to attack is just as important in industry as in warfare.

During the war, Dominion Bridge engineers and craftsmen were attacking problems all along the industrial front; the problems of building guns, ships, ammunition, and a variety of other weapons and supplies needed by our fighting men. An outstanding example is shown above.

Now, Dominion Bridge is bringing its "Heavy Guns" to bear on peace-time engineering problems.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Canada-U.S. Pact, Spitsbergen Deal Linked in Polar Strategy

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

"If there is a third world war, its strategic centre will be the North Pole." General H. H. Arnold.
"We are wide open at the top." General Carl Spatz.

THESE statements by the past and present commanders of the United States Army Air Forces are a sufficient, if not a complete, explanation of the agreement announced last week continuing Canadian-United States defensive cooperation.

This explanation will not satisfy the Soviets, who see Canada becoming the "pawn of American imperialism" and the "tool of Wall Street" in the plan of the United States to "encircle the Arctic as a step towards world domination," following a "new edition of the Fascists' geopolitics."

Nevertheless the plain fact of the arrangement is that with the appearance of the ultra-long-range bomber and the stratospheric rocket, either of which can be used in conjunction with the atomic bomb in attack without warning, the most powerful and most air-minded country in the world has found itself suddenly wide open on a new frontier in the north and has proceeded to make arrangements to close the gap.

Because of the uniquely good relations between Canada and the United States the arrangement has been made quietly and painlessly, without any prolonged propaganda offensive from Washington, any threats or ultimatum, or any demand for cession of bases or installation of a "friendly" government of American nominees. Truly the whole thing must seem incomprehensible in Moscow.

Of course, had our normal relations with the States not been so good, and had we not seen a genuine identity of interest in northern defence but been disinclined to join in closing this gap, we might have had a different experience. The United States might have found it intolerable that we left her "wide open at the top," and made this unpleasantly clear to us.

As it happened, it was the Soviet Union herself who ensured this complete identity of interest, through her organization of a Fifth Column in our friendly country while we were aiding her in repelling Hitler's invasion.

Soviet Candor

Gouzenko has told how, in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, the fact that the Soviets were preparing for a third world war was freely talked about, and how, three days after the Japanese surrender Colonel Zabotin called together his staff and admonished them as regards their relations with Canadians: "Yesterday we were allies; today we are neighbors; tomorrow we will be enemies."

And actually it was the Soviets who began the competition for Arctic bases. They demanded Spitsbergen from the Norwegians in 1944, at a time when the Americans were committed to evacuate Iceland and Greenland at the end of the war. True, the Americans were reluctant to keep their commitments when the time came, due partly to the Spitsbergen affair, perhaps, but more to the rapidly growing realization of the threat of intercontinental atomic warfare.

However, under pressure of public opinion at home and even more of public opinion in Iceland they did keep their agreement to give up the bases. Nothing could better illustrate the fundamental difficulty of a democracy in preparing an aggressive war, or belie the Soviet accusations that American Arctic plans are offensive. If they were, the complaints of the powerless and pacific Icelanders, and of the Danes, reluctant to sell Greenland at a good price, would have been of no avail and the American "imperialists" would have retained their bases there.

Peoples Don't Fear U.S.

Why do these peoples, and many others in the world, fear the Soviets and not the Americans, whatever Moscow may say about the intention of the United States to dominate the world? It is because after having troops spread all over the world, the Americans have annexed no territory, left no great armies of occupation, introduced no secret police, installed no puppet governments, but have gone home and demobilized.

It is because the terror of the unknown is connected with Soviet aims and policies, unchecked as these are by a free parliament or public opinion, but secreted from the world by the iron curtain of a rigid police control.

The Danes, the Icelanders, the Norwegians and ourselves can know at any time what the Americans are "up to," as their military budgets, their alliances and their projects for bases are debated in Congress and the U.S. press; and no small secret group of men has the power to order annexations, much less carry the country into war.

This brings us to the gist of American Arctic strategy. If there were to be another war, projecting the pattern suggested at the close of the recent one they see it as a long-range aerial attack against their cities and centres of production with atomic bombs carried by transoceanic bombers, robot missiles, or perhaps by smaller bombers launched from fast aircraft-carriers or submarines off their shores.

As the influential military editor of the New York *Times* puts it: "The attempt to provide even a fifty per cent defence against such weapons would probably involve such costly and difficult measures — dispersing our urban areas, putting factories underground and setting up far-reaching systems of radar warning stations, launching sites for defensive jet-propelled missiles, sonar buoys and underwater submarine locators—as to militate against any sound development of offensive weapons and indeed against sound economic development of the country."

"This means, therefore, that the best way to defend America is to be prepared to deliver a smashing counter-offensive against any nation on aggression bent. Here is the basic

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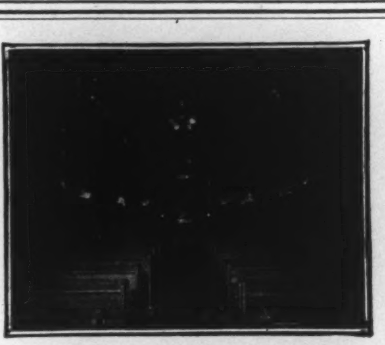
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	1945	1946
Business in Force	$96,844,518.00	$112,725,763.00
New Business	$13,763,783.00	$ 22,205,203.00
Premium Income	$ 2,496,104.61	$ 3,029,426.00
Assets	$24,110,515.65	$ 26,601,621.23
Market values exceed Book values by approximately: 1945—$1,500,000. 1946—$2,200,000.		
Surplus and Special Reserves	$ 3,216,047.29	$ 3,444,127.87

E. J. TARR, President
G. C. CUMMING, General Manager

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE • WINNIPEG

Under the direction of Col. William Brey of San Francisco, U.S. General Staff Corps, vast deposits of gold and silver bullion of all countries, including legitimate German holdings as well as loot, are now being sorted at the Foreign Exchange Depository in the former Reichsbank at Frankfurt, Germany. It is believed in some quarters that the money will in due course be placed in a general pool for distribution to those countries which suffered gold loss as a result of German invasion.

paradox of the atomic age. Until now, non-imperialistic democracies have had no occasion to build up large offensive forces in peacetime. . . . In my opinion, therefore, the great emphasis in our military planning should be upon offensive weapons, offensive tactics, and a military organization geared to deliver a swift and terrible blow to any aggressor."

Such a military plan—which he would have carefully controlled by the civilian authorities—would require outlying bases for offensive purposes, though only in retaliation. Doubtless this may seem a fine point, or just plain hypocrisy, to the Russians. But all of the checks mentioned above on secret American arming, contracting of alliances, securing advanced bases and actually launching war secretly would remain in effect. And indeed, far from keeping their strength and preparations secret, the Americans would depend, under this plan, on any potential enemy having a good idea of what he would get back immediately if he were to attack the United States.

Rights, If Not Bases

For such a defence Hanson Baldwin believes that the United States should retain rights, if not active operating bases, in Labrador, Greenland, and Iceland, and obtain a base in the Azores. She already has obtained, through the 1940 agreement with Britain, a closer-in string of bases from Newfoundland down to Trinidad.

Though he was himself initially a naval man, he would give priority in weapons and services to "trans-oceanic, supersonic robot missiles, and to long-range, high-speed bombers in great numbers." By far the major emphasis should be put on offensive weapons, and a full twenty-five percent of the military budget plowed into pure and applied research.

The arithmetic of the Arctic bases is something like this. Iceland, by far the most useful geographically and climatically, lies 2700 miles from New York and 2100 miles from Moscow. In American hands it would allow Moscow to be covered, at extreme range, by the most powerful striking weapon of the present day, the B-29.

The Soviets are not believed to have anything which could cover New York from Iceland. If they are engaged, as is thought likely, in copying the three B-29's which they seized after forced landings in Siberia in 1944-45 and refused to return, they would hardly have these in service within four or five years. Long before that time the Americans will have the B-36, already flown, in service formations, with a radius of action of 4000 miles, or double that of the B-29.

From Spitsbergen, which is 1600 miles from Moscow, the Soviets would still have a 3400 mile flight to Montreal, or 4400 miles to San Francisco, well beyond the range of any plane which they are expected to have for many years. The Americans, on the other hand, even operating from Goose Bay, Labrador, would have Moscow (3600 miles) within the range of the B-36. Installed in the southern tip of Greenland, they would be under 3000 miles from Moscow, and well within range of the big Ural industrial cities.

Spitsbergen and Greenland

A Soviet acquisition of bases in Spitsbergen would almost certainly be balanced by American retention of bases in Greenland where they maintain at present only some 700 men, and are due to hand over shortly to the Danes. The situation in Iceland is that the Americans retain limited transit rights as long as they remain in occupation of Germany, on fields which are open simultaneously to international civil air flights and will be operated by American and Icelandic civil personnel.

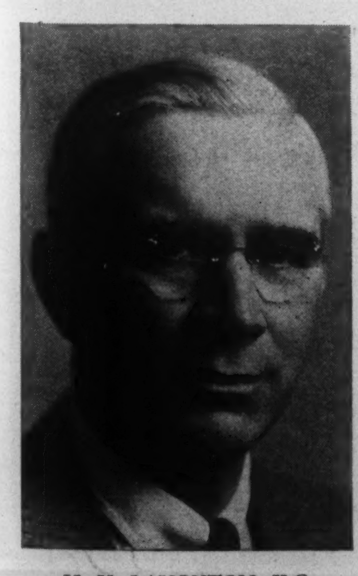
When Hanson Baldwin speaks of arranging with Canada "within ten years or so" for a string of radar watching points across Northern Canada, he indicates about when American military authorities judge that the Soviet might be ready with intercontinental robot missiles.

Ten years or so, the American military leaders judge they have in which to prepare their national defences. This is, of course, their legitimate duty, as it is the duty of Soviet military authorities to prepare the defences of Russia.

That also means there are still ten years in which to secure the peace, in which to build the United Nations world peace force and hand over to it these troublesome Arctic bases, as well as Gibraltar, Suez, Panama and Singapore. What an entirely different aspect that would put on the whole matter, and how much less grim would study of the top surface of the globe become.

With Britain in difficulties for all the world to see, and Russia far weaker, hungrier and more damaged than she would have us know, it may be that preponderant American technical advantage could discourage competition and decide the issue in favor of the world peace force. Certainly weakness on her part—military or economic—would only increase the danger.

Canada Life Director



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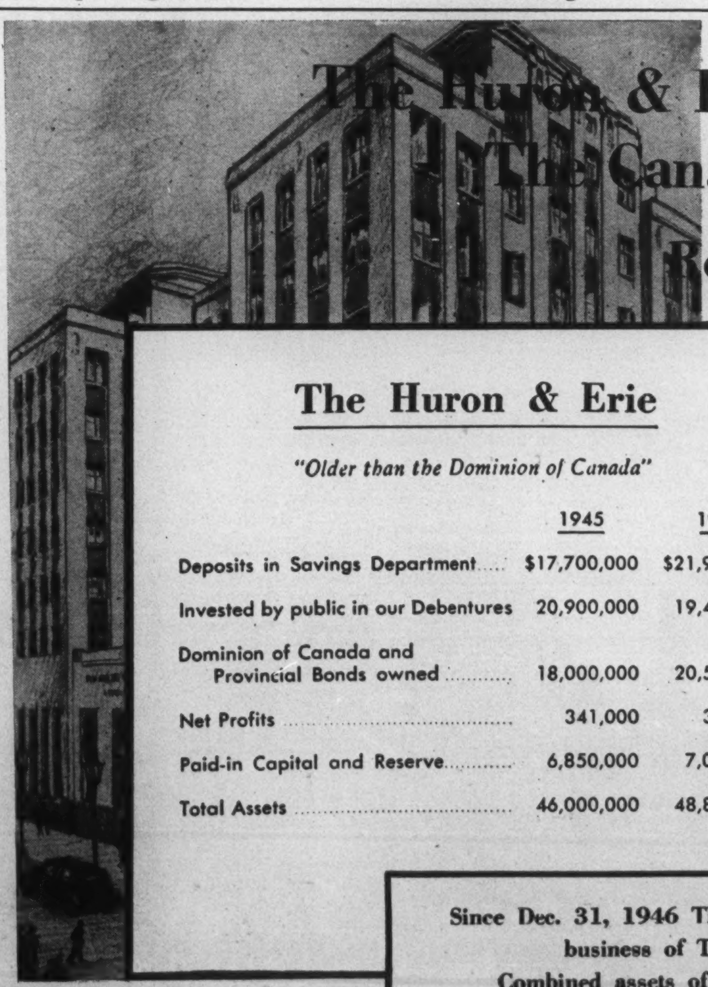

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	1945	1946
Deposits in Savings Department	$17,700,000	$21,900,000
Invested by public in our Debentures	20,900,000	19,400,000
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds owned	18,000,000	20,500,000
Net Profits	341,000	353,000
Paid-in Capital and Reserve	6,850,000	7,000,000
Total Assets	46,000,000	48,800,000

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	1945	1946
Estates and trust funds under administration	$33,900,000	$36,100,000
Funds invested by public in Guaranteed Deposit and Trust Certificates	7,150,000	7,940,000
Paid-in Capital and Reserve	1,700,000	1,700,000
Net Profits	76,000	87,500
Total Assets	42,900,000	45,800,000

Since Dec. 31, 1946 The Canada Trust Co. has acquired the assets and business of The London & Western Trusts Co., Ltd.
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PARIS LETTER

Chevalier, Wodehouse and Herriot; The Elysée; Ballet Is Approved

By D. P. LA CHANCE

Paris.

A NEW kind of motion picture production has just been finished in the bleak, unheated Pathé studios in Montmartre by two highly dissimilar figures of the French entertainment world — gangsterish cabaret artist and musical comedy star Maurice Chevalier and imaginative producer-director René Clair. The picture, "Le Silence d'Or," (Golden Silence) is intended to strike an original blow toward giving French films access to the rich British, American and Canadian exhibition markets. A typical Clair production in most respects, including the introduction of fantasy, it will surprise audiences by carrying on action in two languages. The dialogue will of course be in French; but Chevalier, while taking a leading role (and speaking French in it) will in the export version act as a sort of narrator, turning over his shoulder to the audience and explaining in English just what is happening.

For both Clair and Chevalier the new production represents the first postwar bid to regain the international fame and popularity that the director possessed until the guns started, and Chevalier a few years before. Both are optimistic about the film's chances of succeeding abroad; a point which considerably affects any French picture's profits.

If successful, "Le Silence d'Or" will represent a milestone in the careers of both its creators. Clair has lost some of the artistic reputation here that he once enjoyed. The loss dates from his wartime sojourn in Hollywood. Although most of the films that he made for American companies were well received by British and American critics, French experts, who have just begun to see them, have generally been disappointed. Several reviewers have spoken of "the debasing influence of easy money."

Tarnished Record

Chevalier also will have reason to be thankful apart from professional pride, if the picture is well received by the public here as well as abroad. The famous "Apache" and boulevardier's occupation record is somewhat tarnished; just how much is a matter of debate. The facts seem to be that on several occasions he sang for the Germans. Since the Liberation there have been several times reports that he would be placed on trial to explain this. That he has not been is apparently due to the fact that the Paris tribunal for investigation of collaborationists accepted his explanation that he made a quid pro quo deal with the occupier: in return for agreeing to help organize entertainment for German camps he was given permission to do the same for French prisoners of war. Chevalier explained that as a 1914-18 war prisoner he felt a special sympathy for men placed in this plight, and did not hesitate to compromise himself a little in order to relieve their tedium.

Additionally buttressing the entertainer's case was the delicate point that so far no one has been able to establish a definite code of conduct for theatre people under an occupation. Obviously entertainment of customers, whether in a show or place of amusement is their business; and if required to refuse to entertain the enemy's troops they would immediately lose their livelihood. Chevalier's friends were able to point out that if the singer had erred, so had also, by force of circumstances, most people in his line of business in occupied France. Such popular night-clubs, for example, as Bal Tabarin and the Monseigneur and Scheherazade (the club which figures in Erich Maria Remarques' best selling novel about Paris, "Arch of Triumph") were crowded with German officers and their companions almost every evening from 1940 until the Gendarmerie's uprising a few days before the Liberation made Paris a battle zone.

If the "courts of honor," as the investigating tribunals are sometimes called, accepted Chevalier's defence, however, this was not to say that all Frenchmen did so; in particular the militant resistants, who have little use for anyone who did not emulate their invincible and aggressive repugnance for the German, largely felt and probably still feel that he had "gotten away with it." Appearing in a popular film at the present time therefore will be a big first step for Chevalier toward resuming his former place in the French entertainment world.

P. G. Wodehouse

Another practitioner of the lighter arts who came under a cloud during the war is now living in retirement in the beautiful 18th-century Parisien suburb of St. Germain-en-Laye. This is Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, the creator of Jeeves, Bertie Wooster and a hundred popular humorous books and stories. Wodehouse is in worse case than Chevalier, however. Although the British Criminal Investigation Department has in cooperation with the French Sûreté carried out an exhaustive inquiry regarding his relations with the Germans, after his capture by the invading armies in 1940, and in particular his reasons for making several broadcasts over Goebbel's propaganda radio and being allowed to live comfortably at the Adlon hotel in Berlin during the war, Wodehouse has neither been tried or cleared; nor apparently is he able to look forward to such a clean disposition of his case. He complains that this is a far worse punishment than summary extradition and public trial in Britain, since he feels that without an official verdict he will never be welcome again in his native country. Because of the delicacy of his situation he has refused to make any statement to the press on his plans, but his friends understand that he is petitioning Scotland Yard and the Foreign Office to make a ruling one way or the other.

Meanwhile the author and his wife, who shared with him his adventures in Germany, are living fairly comfortably in the historic and expensive Henri Quatre hotel at St. Germain. The British authorities have made no difficulties about allowing him access to his London bank account, and he is well supplied with funds. If a decision regarding his return to Britain is not given soon, he plans to go to the United States. An American lecture agency with whom he was connected before the war has asked him if he would be willing to make another tour. A point on which the U.S. Embassy here is not willing to comment, however, is whether the State Department will grant his application for a visa; some of Wodehouse's friends feel it would be "less embarrassing" if he waited a few more months before putting the question to a point.

Edouard Herriot

The 74-year-old Edouard Herriot, former Radical Socialist Premier who has acted as chief of the loose collection of Third Republic holdover groups called Rassemblement des Gauches (Left Rally), gave an amusing display of what might be called political histrionics recently when elected to the presidency of the national assembly, vacant because of Vincent Auriol's election to the presidency of the Republic. Herriot, who had also been mentioned for the national presidency but whose name was not put forward because of Communist opposition, rose uncertainly and with every sign of timidity when the clerk of the Assembly announced after the first ballot that he was in possession of the presidency, or speakership, of the chamber. Walking with every sign of deep emotion to the tribune, he mounted the steps and leaned on the speaker's chair as if too overcome to take his place. Then while the big and usually turbulent room maintained a hush he passed his handkerchief across his eyes, whispered that he was "totally unprepared for such an honor," . . . and with a broad grin pulled a ten page speech of acceptance from his pocket. The broad laugh that followed showed that deputies of all parties approved his ridicule of some recent hypocritical performances on similar occasions, and appreciated the joke so ably played on them.

Herriot is one of the men who give Frenchmen a good opinion of their democracy. A lawyer who entered politics 42 years ago, he is one of the few leaders of the Third Republic to return to active government affairs under the Fourth; other notables are Leon Blum; newly-elected premier Ramadier, and Paul Reynaud. Even among this group, however, Herriot has been outstanding. During the two years of constant bickering and all-night roll calls that marked the evolution from the first provisional assembly to the present permanent regime, the big-headed, short-bodied ex-premier was nearly always in his place until the house rose; and his leadership of the Left Rally has gradually transformed that coalition of pre-war parties from a despised gathering of splinter groups to the fourth party of the country, with several ministers in the new government. Remarkable also in an assembly largely composed of new men never tired of denouncing the leaders of the thirties as "men who led the world into war", he has managed to gain the respect and even affection of all sides of the house. While the Communists opposed his nomination to the national presidency on grounds of "ideological unreliability" they gave him the "personal tribute" of adding their votes to name him to the speakership on the first ballot; although their organizing secretary, Jacques Duclos, had generally been considered as also a candidate for the office.

Also Mayor of Lyons

In addition to the speakership Herriot holds another job, which he works equally hard at. This is the mayoralty of his native city of Lyons, a job which he gained on his entry into politics and has never lost in 40 years—except under the Vichy regime when he was the first "Marxist" official to be removed by order of Marshal Petain.

A Paris reporter recently accompanied Herriot—probably in the expectation that he would be the next President of the Republic—from Paris to Lyons on his weekly Friday night trip after the Assembly rises for the week-end. He wrote on Monday that Herriot had offered him a job, but that he had refused. "I am a young man, but I can't keep up with the energy of this septuagenarian," he told his readers. "I prefer a softer job, such as running around the country for a newspaper."

Newspapermen may feel that the reporter was giving an easy compliment to the ex-premier. But examination of his schedule shows at least that the old statesman avoids wasting time and does a full job of work on behalf of the people of Lyons. Arriving in the city early Saturday morning he goes straight to the municipal offices. Clearing up a week's accumulation of administrative details, referred for his decision by a score of well-trained assistants, the mayor is usually ready by afternoon for official ceremonies, such as receiving deputations or inaugurating one of the many new bridges, public utilities or city buildings going up to replace those that the Germans blew up before withdrawing in 1944, in revenge for the resistance activity of the people. Afterward he attends an official dinner and public meetings lasting far into the night.

Paris normally has three purvey-

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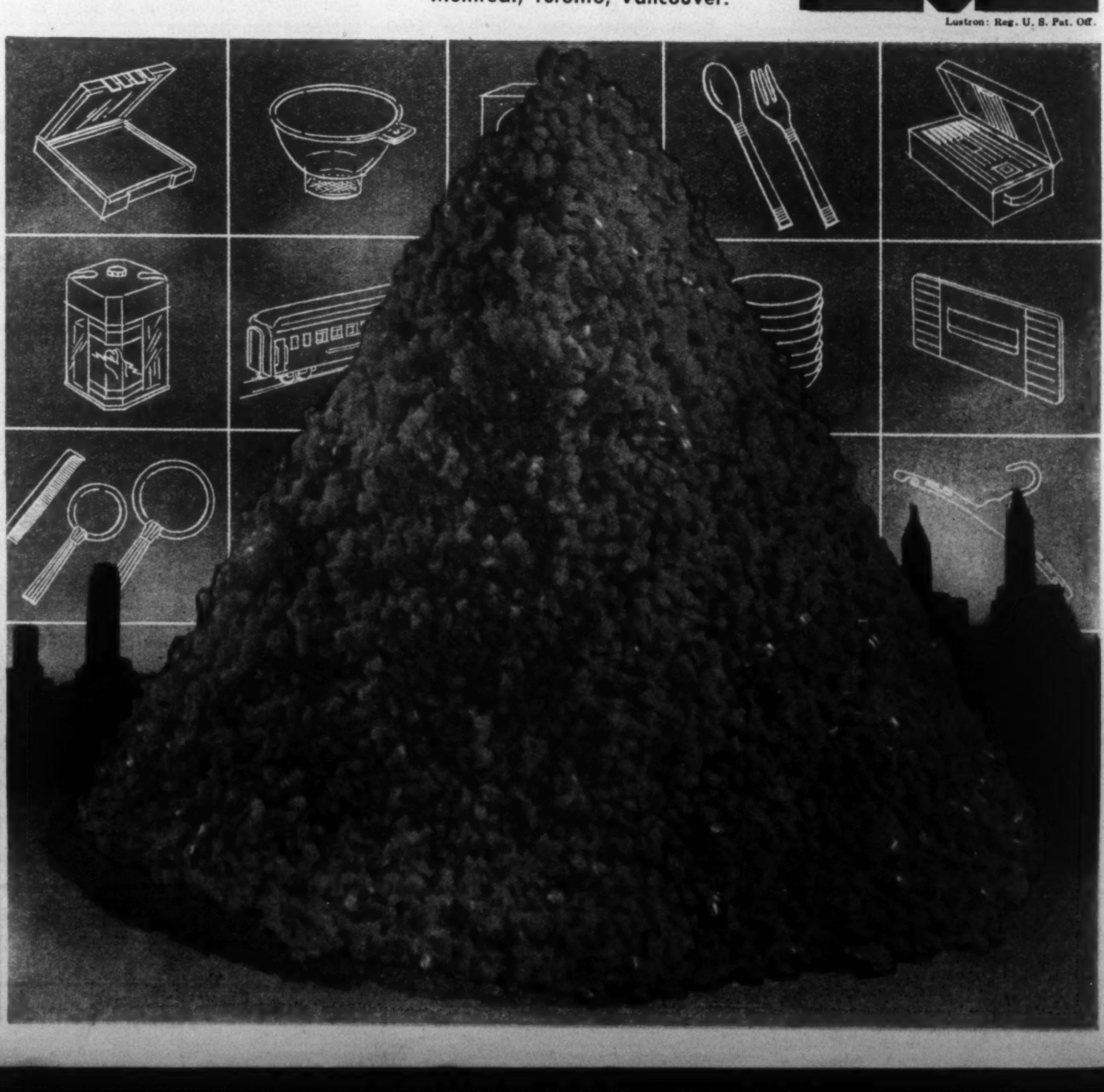

ors of the ballet: the National Opera and the Opéra Comique, at each of which one day a week is devoted to the dance, and the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. Ballet lovers here seldom have much opinion of the two first and older theatres. The stages are not suited to dancing, giving hollow clops under the feet of even the most ethereal ballerina whilst engaged in her most graceful pas seul, and the minor members of the company are too apt to be ordinary chorines hastily drilled in the rudiments of "background dance."

Kochno and Petit

No such criticism, however, can be made of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, whose 1946-47 ballet season ended recently amidst unanimous praise from the critics. Such words as "astounding" and "worthy of Pavlova" were bandied about in the reviewers' comment on the company's last performance, which was "La Sylphide"; a full-dress audience raised the curtain eight times after the final act to express its appreciation of the choreography. The French, severest critics of the arts where any flaw is to be found, are equally ready to accord credit where they find it due; which of course is the reason that Paris is the city most favored by artists who have played all over the world.

The Champs Elysées ballets this year were in the hands of two young men, both of whom have sprung to the top of their art since the war: Boris Kochno, and Roland Petit. Kochno writes ballets as well as arranging them, and much of his work seems comparable in technique with the best of the older works that the company plays. Petit is the director of choreography, and his original and striking effects have led the local critics to class him as the best man working in his line today.

Old and New

Their company's presentation list this season was a mixture of old and new; as is usual in such cases it failed to please everyone. Kochno has gained a large following with his modern works, and others by modern writers that he has introduced to the public; some complained at the number of classic pieces that figured in the programs. Conservative ballet followers for their part, although more satisfied because always able to follow their taste at the national theatres, objected to the adulteration of the great works with new ideas; particularly they complained because the company did not even include the best known of all ballets, Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake, in its offerings. Although the season is over it looks as if it will be some time before the last gun is fired in the heated battle on this point; one prominent theatre weekly is still devoting columns to letters pro and con. The critics have taken little part in the combat, however; then opinion seems to be that since even when doing classical works the Champs Elysées company likes to do them in a new way, Swan Lake has been neglected because it has been played so often that there is little opportunity effectively to vary it.

This may be so; certainly the trait mentioned is shown in all Kochno and Petit's productions. Their best offering, for example, La Sylphide, is presented by their company in a manner very different from that which any ballet goer is likely to have seen before. This is because these modernists went directly to the past for their guidance. The Sylphide, although originally produced here in 1832 suffered a curious decline in popularity after nearly thirty years of fame, and was last played in its original version in 1860. After this, at the most, fragments were played in Paris, although it never entirely died out in other capitals. Revivals brought it back to public favor in the post first-war years, but it was always arranged to conform to modern taste. Kochno and Petit, as they reveal in a letter published recently, decided to "make good the loss suffered by our generation." According to their own account, "by piously putting together everything that has come down to us in documents, pictures and letters to show the first intentions of the early creators, we have performed the loving task of recreating a dream."

Their description of the old fairy tale would probably be accepted by most ballet goers here; audiences leave the theatre visibly enchanted, humming the music and walking on air. But with other classics of the dance the company does almost as well. "Jeu de Cartes," with the Stravinsky orchestration; "Concert de Danses," with Mozart music orchestrated by Tschaikowsky; "La Forêt," also with Tschaikowsky music; and the unforgettable "Spectre de la Rose" have formed part of the season's program, and all have been accepted by the most discerning as up to the standard of a theatre that in its time presented both Pavlova and Chaliapin.

Louis Jouvet, a leading figure of the French stage who is also known as its historian, recently recorded some doubts about the real worth of most of the "revolutionary" movements that are now affecting French drama, and singled out Kochno and Petit's Ballet as a repository of the real tradition until a better day should come. Calling the present movements on the stage "new and disturbing upsets," Jouvet declared "the ballet is again finding a perfect significance, an exemplary leadership. Watching it closely we may now get a hint of the new and subtle poetry that will be born in the dramatic art of tomorrow . . . I seem to remember reading that the theatre was originally born of the dance."

The Elysée

Vincent Auriol, the new president, is now installed in the Elysée, Auriol, who possessed a very comfortable little flat in the Chamber of Deputies in his last capacity as president of that body, showed some reluctance at first to make the move. The Elysée is not a prepossessing place; old, reputedly dank, and sombre, it is modeled severely on lines of state. Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have said compassionately to President Lebrun during the British Royal Family's 1939 visit: "Buckingham Palace of course is larger but we find it very homelike."

Paris antiquarians—and in this city crowded with history every citizen is almost an amateur of the art—are pleased, however, that the old building, which was sadly falling apart after the war years, is back in use again. The Elysée was empty for a long time. After Lebrun left, the next, and last, occupant was Admiral Jean François Darlan; who with the dangerous vanity that later inspired a French resistant in North Africa to assassination moved in for a short while when in Paris doing business with the Germans after the 1940 defeat.

Frenchmen prefer to look back to another previous occupant, however. Napoleon Bonaparte, returned from Elba, lived in the Elysée for nearly a hundred days, while courtiers, aides de camp, ministers and generals swirled in and out of the courtyard. Then one early morning his coach drove out the gates where the sentries stand now, and he was off on what he planned to be a "quick campaign that will drive my enemies asunder like snow flakes," a campaign that was to finish at a village called Waterloo.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Kiwanis Festival Is Amateurs' Salzburg

By JOHN H. YOCOM

SINCE their parents had come from Finland and they had been singing "Finlandia" all their lives it seemed, the boys and girls in that Sudbury choir considered themselves almost Sibelius experts. "Finlandia" was a test piece in the mining town's festival last year and this confident Finnish choir faced competition from another Finnish choir, a Ukrainian group and a French Canadian choir. But when the French Canadians threw up an inspired tonal tapestry and won, the Finns, swallowing hard, were as fast as the adjudicator in recognizing a superior job; they applauded heartily even while tears filled some eyes. Said English adjudicator Sidney Harrison afterwards: "I don't know whether this sort of thing makes musicians but it certainly helps to make Canadians." Sidney Harrison and his colleagues had already announced that festivals had turned up talent, had, in effect, made musicians.

Once again comes the festival season for making better Canadians and better musicians, and 15,000 participants of Greater Toronto — youngsters predominating—are poised for the trials starting next Monday, Feb. 24, and lasting until March 8. Kiddies' rhythm bands, public school and collegiate choirs, young pianists, violinists, trumpeters, vocalists, oldsters' church choirs, bands, etc. in scores of events will try for prizes or scholarships. The contests will be repeated across Canada—Stratford, Winnipeg, where a record of 18,000 contestants were entered last year, Vancouver, etc. Toronto's festival, which is sponsored by five Kiwanis clubs, will be held in Eaton Auditorium with daily afternoon and evening sessions. As in other years there will be two grand concerts by stars of the festival, at Massey Hall on March 10 and 13.

The remarkable growth of festivals in the past two years has been nation-wide. Entries in Toronto events numbered 1,800 in 1945, 2,500 in 1946, and over 3,000 in 1947. In 1945 there were 9,000 contestants, last year over 12,000 and this year over 15,000. Scholarships and prize incentives have kept pace; 3,400 in 1945, 5,200 in 1947. Entries from out-of-town points were 76 in 1945, 105 in 1946 and 120 this year.

Festivals like Toronto's are the big business of amateur music. But unlike a professional "contest" where failure may spell a blasted career, even losers in a festival have gained invaluable experience, sound critical advice and the best kind of encouragement—stiff competition. The British adjudicators will be Cornelius Fisher, Guild Hall School of Music; Stanley Roper, organist of H. M. Royal Chapels; W. T. Atkins, Michael Head, and J. Pebbles Conn.

Kiwanis members, the angels who underwrite the Toronto venture, believe that good music is a joy to the musicians and an uplift to the listeners and that the love of music means happier lives and happier homes. All of which, we believe, puts Kiwanis spang in the big league of service clubs' competition for doing good.

Canadian Virtuoso

Toronto violinist and U. of T. medical student Robert Graham, guest-artist with the Duluth Symphony Orchestra last week, was reported thus in the Duluth *News-Tribune*:

"A modest, willowy youth of 21 years walked out on the stage of the Duluth Armory last night, lifted his violin to his shoulder, and in a half-hour scored a personal triumph, playing the Sibelius D minor concerto. Making his first appearance with the Duluth Symphony Orchestra, Robert Graham gave a performance that was the high point of a particularly satisfying evening. He addressed himself to the difficult concerto with a confidence that completely belied his youth and made it a thing of glowing beauty.

"Szigeti-like in the manner in which he pores over his violin, Graham plays with precision, sensitivity and disciplined intensity. While his tone is not large, it is pure and well-rounded. His technique is flashing, but merely the means to the end of conveying the inner beauties of the music."

THE THEATRE

Cocteau's "Eagle" Is a Loquacious Play

By LUCY VAN GOGH

JEAN COCTEAU is the French poet who invented the aphorism "A work can only become classic at the price of not having been so." His "melodrama" entitled "The Eagle Has Two Heads" is being played at the Royal Alex. by Tallulah Bankhead and five other good players in an English version by Ronald Duncan which is probably not far from the original. It may well become a classic in French, but its fate in English is a trifle more uncertain. It has the qualities of extreme loquacity and detailed psychological analysis (in discussion) which present so much less difficulty in French; but it has several strikingly dramatic scenes, and it is easy to understand its appeal to an actress of Miss Bankhead's temperament. (The original, we understand, was written for an actor, but he must have been one who was willing to yield a large part of the stage to a lady.)

The plot deals with a queen whose king-husband was assassinated on their wedding day, and who has retired into seclusion for ten years. A poet seeking to assassinate her in the belief that she is responsible for the current misgovernment invades her chamber on the tenth anniversary. She falls in love with him—the more readily because he is the image of her late almost-husband. He persuades her to leave her seclusion and make a bid for power, but he knows that this will make the realization of their love (in this world) impossible, and having got her committed to this course he takes a slow poison which she has always carried with her, in order to leave her free to do her duty to the state unfettered. In a most extraordinary —and we fear too extravagant for current American taste—scene the queen deliberately infuriates the poet into shooting her by convincing him that she has never loved him and has been playing upon him to satisfy her hatred and vanity. If the shot had been instantly effective, or if the poison had acted a little more rapidly, the poor wretch would have died without knowing that she really loved him and was determined not to outlive him. (She has a premonition that it is written in their fates that they must be the cause of one-another's deaths.) But since the author does the timing he is able to ensure a proper *Liebestod*, ending with two bodies on the great stair.

There are obviously elements of psychology and of poetic symbolism

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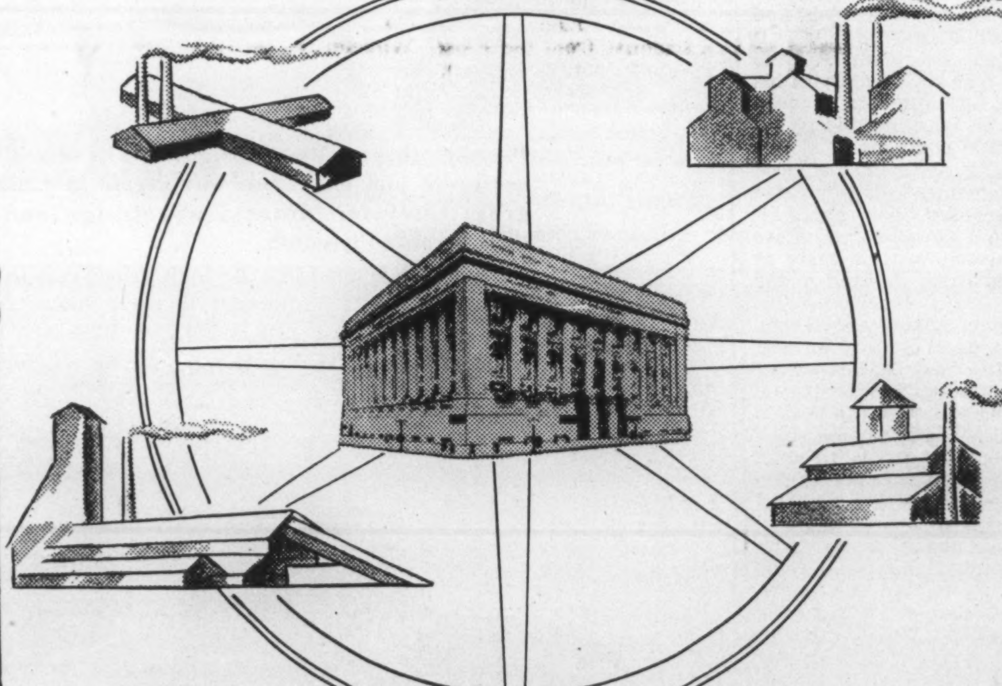

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in this which differentiate it from the crude melodrama of mere violent action. It would certainly have had a strong appeal for Sarah Bernhardt were she still among us and in full power, and it uses the Freudian psychology in much the same way as Sardou used the simpler psychology of his era. It is also a "well-made" play, and may signalize a return to technical craftsmanship in the business of construction.

The poet is probably the character who suffered most in the process of translation. He is ably acted by Helmut Dantine, but the fact that he has to remain silent throughout the whole first act is definitely a handicap to the clear exposition of the character, and it does not wholly come to life. (Poets are seldom convincing on the stage anyhow.) Miss Bankhead succeeds in making the queen a highly vivid and vital portrait, though to this critic she did not quite achieve the full significance of the key scene, in which it *should* be possible to convey to the audience, while concealing it from the poet, the fact that the queen is suffering agony while pretending to hate him. In every other respect, especially in the combination of human feeling with regal dignity, she gave an immensely effective performance. The play suffers from being too consciously intellectual in its main substance, too contrived and too far from the passions of common humanity. We doubt its success on this side of the Atlantic, though it is very far from being a negligible effort.

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THE FILM PARADE

Two Native Films of Sorts and a Swedish Importation with Music

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I GOT round rather late to "Cloak and Dagger" and found it unexpectedly rewarding. It's a much livelier film than Alfred Hitchcock's "Notorious," although both make use obliquely of the same source-material —atomic energy in the days when it was still a private worry for nuclear physicists and the espionage crowd.

Since "Cloak and Dagger" is a tribute to the O.S.S., Director Fritz Lang has wisely concentrated on plot and counter-plot and kept his lovers (Gary Cooper and Lilli Palmer) so busy skipping from one underground hideout to another that they have little opportunity to hold up the action with their private problems. Gary Cooper here is an American nuclear physicist, dispatched to the war zone to discover what is behind the reported Nazi flurry in pitchblende. Lilli Palmer is the Italian underground agent appointed to see that he gets to all the right people. Mr. Cooper, as usual wonderfully alert and completely relaxed, shows no outward sign of strain, even when he is masquerading under the Nazi noses as a scientist from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, with a German accent so ingenuous that anyone who took high school German can follow his conversation quite easily. Lilli Palmer on the other hand is so unstrung by the responsibilities of her job that Gary Cooper's love-making, whenever he can snatch a moment for it, tends to be as soothing and impersonal as a gentle Swedish massage. On the whole the Fritz Lang approach to espionage drama, as demonstrated here, is definitely superior to Hitchcock's in "Notorious." At least the lovers don't appear to be so completely wrapped up in each other that they can hardly snatch a moment for nuclear fission.

Misogynist's Creation

"Strange Woman" is the screen version of a novel by Ben Ames Williams, who also wrote "Leave Her to Heaven." Mr. Williams, if not the screen's best writer, is undoubtedly its prize misogynist. As a companion-piece to "Leave Her to Heaven," "Strange Woman" might easily have been entitled "Leave Her to Hell." This at any rate appears to be the destination for which the heroine is headed, according to the best beliefs of the film's locale and period, (Bangor, Maine, 1820).

The heroine (Hedy Lamarr), a beautiful and ambitious girl, marries a rich lumber merchant (Gene Lockhart) for his money, and starts in right away making love to her stepson (Louis Hayward). When father and son start off together on a lumbering expedition, she suggests to the son that it might be more satisfactory all round if he came back without his father. The old man is drowned, sure enough, but when the son turns up for his reward the widow shuts the door in his face and takes over the lumber business herself. She isn't upset to any extent when the unhappy young man goes out and hangs himself; not this girl. With the corpse dangling in an adjacent shed she sets right to work and seduces her best friend's fiancé (George Sanders), then marries him in no time. Eventually the minx is killed in a carriage accident. Leave her to the Johnson Office.

In spite of all these violent happenings "Strange Woman" is a pretty dull piece, possibly because nothing very lively or even particularly lethal seems to be going on at any time in Hedy Lamarr's beautiful head. She is wonderfully dressed, however, in silks that would stand by themselves, according to the best standards of the period, and she rarely appears at any hour of the day or night in anything less elaborate than an off-shoulder *décolletage*.

"Appassionata", a Swedish importation, presents some fine music (Beethoven, Chopin and Tschaikowsky) which is played off-screen by Pianist W. Witkowsky. It's about a brilliant pianist (George Rydeberg) whose jealousy leads to attempted murder and so brings him to the penitentiary. The story, told in flashback, unfolds with a sort of slow Scandinavian tenacity, for Swedish audiences apparently like to take their time over emotions. About half-way through, the picture settles down to a brooding study of the relationships between the pianist, his former wife (Viveca Lindfors) and a younger pianist, a protégée of the Master's. Fortunately these prolonged intervals of quiet self-torture are interspersed with Pianist Witkowsky's piano solos, which make the picture possibly a little more interesting to listen to than to watch.

Viveca Lindfors, the new Swedish star is a grave dark girl with a restrained acting style and a beauty that the Swedish cameras seemed to take almost as much pains in concealing as in lighting. It will be interesting to see what Hollywood does to her.

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LONDON LETTER

There's No Place Like Home but Britons Would Like It Warmer

By P. O'D.

London.

IN the House of Commons the other day a Conservative Member paid to Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel, what began at least as a very handsome tribute. He said he wished to congratulate Mr. Shinwell on achieving what no Conservative Government had ever been able to achieve (dramatic pause)—he had succeeded in making this country colder than it had ever been in all its history. Mr. Shinwell was not amused.

Whether or not the country has actually been colder, which is a matter for the meteorologists and the keepers of records, there is not much doubt that it has never felt colder. In the days of the "good old-fashioned winters" that we hear and read about, and which Victorian illustrators loved so much to depict, the cold may have been sharper and the snow-drifts deeper—there is good reason to doubt even this—but at least the people had plenty of fuel to burn, plenty of coal and plenty of wood. The huge fireplaces had great logs roaring and crackling in them, not a few bits of kindling and about six lumps of coke, barely visible through the mist of breath as people huddle over them with outstretched purple hands.

Cold and Cheerless

Do I exaggerate? Well, perhaps I do a bit, but not when I say that during the past 10 days or so the average English house has been an almost intolerably cold and cheerless place. Very little fuel, electricity cuts lasting for hours at a time, and a bitter east wind blowing straight from the plains of Russia, knocking the temperature down around zero, and piling the roads high with snow.

To make matters worse, the water-pipes have generally frozen, and those people are lucky who have any water at all. I know of several cases of families who have been obliged to carry in snow and melt it—counting themselves fortunate perhaps in having something to melt it with. In certain districts of London the authorities have opened the stand-pipes in the street so that householders can get a supply from them.

What will happen when the thaw finally comes and the burst pipes start squirting all over the place is something to appal even a plumber. Incidentally, the plumbers are complaining that they haven't anything like sufficient supplies of lead to meet the expected emergency. Bandage the pipes with surgical tape, I suppose. Or leave the water permanently shut off.

To end this grim recital on a cheerier note, there is one class of the community that is not at all depressed—the school children, who are enjoying an unexpected vacation because they can't go to school or because there is no school to go to. Almost every suitable slope in the country has crowds of happy kids sliding on it. Their one dread is that this delightful state of affairs may not go on and on. At present it looks as if it might.

Everyone Is Happy

Just about 40 years ago a little group of hot and harassed men in a sun-baked valley among the Bakhtiari hills of southern Persia stood around a hole in the ground from which they had been vainly trying to get oil. Money was running out, the backers in London (not all, but most of them) were developing acute frigidity of the lower extremities, and a cable had been received to say that the drillers were to pull out. It was then that the oil, with a beautiful sense of dramatic timing, shot up through the derrick and drenched them all to the skin.

Such was the beginning of the great Anglo-Persian Oil Company—or Anglo-Iranian, as it has re-christened itself in deference to a whim of the Persian (sorry, Iranian) Government. It is now one of the most important oil organizations in the world, with the British Government as its chief shareholder. This last, incidentally, thanks to the foresight and enterprise of a young politician named Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty and determined to ensure the oil supplies of the Navy.

Recently the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has been prominently in the news again over the deal with Standard Oil, whereby large quantities of oil are to be purchased by the American company for its eastern markets, and a pipe-line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean is to be laid — if the consent of the Persian Government can be obtained.

Already there is a line from the Iraq oil-fields to Haifa, and there would undoubtedly be a further extension to the Persian fields, if it had not been for the extreme chauvinism of the Persian authorities. The Anglo-Iranian has thus been compelled to carry all its oil in an immense tanker-fleet, making the long journey to the headwaters of the Persian Gulf, and paying dues of over £1,000,000 a year to the Suez Canal. A pipe-line would save all that.

Once upon a time the people of this country would have regarded such a deal as an attempt on the part of Standard Oil, the big bad wolf, to get control of the Anglo-Iranian. Now they are pleased—pleased that there is to be American cooperation in the development of the great oil-fields of the Middle East, reputedly the most important in the world today, and pleased also that there is likely to be political cooperation as well, if any other nation (mentioning no names) should be tempted to try to muscle in.

In the meantime, the shares of the Anglo-Iranian have gone up with a rush in value on the stock exchange, so the shareholders are no doubt pleased too. In fact, almost everybody seems pleased, in spite of the general vagueness about the precise terms of the deal, and in spite of the natural suspicion with which most people regard the doings of the tycoons of oil. People feel that, if it were not a good thing, the British Government as chief shareholder would not have consented to it. They are content to leave it at that.

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Madame Wu Thought about It a Lot but Maybe Mr. Wu Had More Fun

PAVILION OF WOMEN, by Pearl S. Buck. (Longmans, Green, $3.00)

IT HAS been suggested elsewhere that if Madame Wu had not been a very beautiful woman with a beautiful voice she would have been a more-than-successful example of the meddlesome type which goes about interfering with other people's lives. For that is what Madame Wu did after all, despite the delicate and softly philosophizing way in which she did it. Even when, at the age of forty, she decided to look elsewhere for the understanding she had not found in the busy life of a good wife and mother and manager of a huge upper-class Chinese household, she was not entirely successful. Managing the affairs of others is too deep an influence on character to be so lightly shed.

While the setting of "Pavilion of Women" is the China which Pearl Buck knows so well and which created her reputation, this setting is more incidental than in any of her previous work. The story is of the relationship between men and women, on every level from the physical to the very remoteness of affection, and how happiness or unhappiness results. Mr. Wu, the solid citizen, found contentment in the little flower girl so thoughtfully provided for him; Madame Wu found solace in the memory of Brother André, the missionary whose devotion to his faith had taught him forgetfulness of self. And woven into the pattern of these lives is the story of three generations of the Wu household, sons and daughters-in-law and children, the mysteries of birth and death and living. To all these people Madame Wu is the mirror, held in the hands of a skilful novelist, reflecting and interpreting with careful beauty the spirit of humanity.

"Such, then," mused Madame Wu, "was the unhappiness that lay between men and women. Man believed in his own individual meaning, but woman knew that she meant nothing for herself, except as she fulfilled her place in creating more life. And because men loved women as part of themselves, and women never love men except as part of what must be created, this was the struggle that made man forever dissatisfied. He could not possess the woman because she was already possessed by a force larger than his own desire. Had she not created even him? Perhaps for that he never forgave her, but hated her and fought her secretly . . . ." That was the problem to which Madame Wu devoted her life and mind.

Pearl Buck is an established master of her craft and her quiet, polished sentences are ideally suited to the mood and character of her tale. But many people will read the book with pleasure, only to face with some puzzlement the question of what answer is provided to the questions posed. Madame Wu's conviction of immortality seems somewhat tenuously based on the dream-like world through which her human figures move. Followers of Pearl Buck have already read "Pavilion of Women" into its expected best-seller place; to those unfamiliar with this author's work the book can hardly be recommended as a typical introduction.

Immortal Timothy

PORTRAIT OF A TORTOISE, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. From the Journals of Gilbert White. (Oxford, $1.25)

OF THE comings-up and goings-down, the adventures and diet and weight of Timothy the Tortoise, there is probably the most complete record of any non-human creature. For it was the good fortune of Timothy to belong to Gilbert White, curate of Selborne in Hampshire, and beloved naturalist of the eighteenth century. Like other naturalists of his time White was deeply interested in the problems of migration and hibernation and for the latter "Mrs. Snooke's Old Tortoise" was ideal material at hand. But Timothy was much more than any mere biological specimen; he was rather "so old a domestic, who has behaved himself in so blameless a manner in the family for near fifty years". That was in 1784 and while Timothy's age was not known he had been purchased in 1740. Similarly the where of his passing is better substantiated than the when and the *ob 1794*, a year after his master, is open to some doubt. But his carapace was preserved and today rests in the British Museum of Natural History.

But Timothy's immortality rests on no such mundane circumstance. He is living part of that landscape through which "Gilbert White's private love affair with Nature runs like a chalk-stream river, pellucid, tranquil and irresistible". And it is against, in part, the doings of Timothy that he shows his faithful observation of nature "and his power, like that of some Chinese artist, of conveying a whole landscape with a few strokes". For if Timothy emerges as a personality, the ebb and flow of the seasons, the charm and color and change of the countryside are the theme of the "Natural History of Selborne". And into her brief and charming essay Miss Townsend Warner had woven not only the history of the "stately and polished reptile" but the restfulness and beauty of the pastoral background and the literary distinction of the sources which dealt with such acute perception, with both.

Gilbert White marvelled that Timothy "though he has never read that planes inclining to the horizon receive a greater share of warmth, he inclines his shell, by tilting it against the wall, to collect and admit every feeble ray". Also, "I was much taken with its sagacity in discerning those that do it kind offices: for, as soon as the good old lady comes in sight who has waited on it for more than thirty years, it hobbles towards its benefactress with aukward alacrity; but remains inattentive to strangers". And for the other part of the picture, from the *Journals*, "May 16. One polyanth-stalk produced 47 pips or blossoms. Mrs. Edmund White brought to bed of a boy, who has encreased the number of my nephews & nieces, to 56. The bloom of apples is great: the white pippin, as usual, very full. It is a most useful tree, & always bears fruit".

FOR THE RECORD

Titus Groan, by Mervyn Peake. (Collins, $3.00) A well-known English portraitist and illustrator produces his first novel which "defies classification . . . . a work of pure, self-sufficient imagination."

The State of Mind of Mrs. Sherwood, by Naomi Royde Smith. (Macmillans, $1.75) Mrs. Sherwood lived between 1772 and 1851 and during her lifetime produced between three and four hundred books. This study of her life and times is a revealing picture of the outlook of the educated gentry in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Where Man Belongs, by H. J. Massingham. (Collins, $4.00) How the literary giants of England drew inspiration from the rural craftsmen and the fraternity of the fields, by an expert devotee of the English countryside.

Smuts of South Africa, by Dorothy Wilson. (Macmillans, $1.25) Timely brief biography of the soldier-statesman who is currently engaged in getting in the hair of the United Nations.

Canadian Magic, by Mary F. Moore. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.00) A little English girl goes to school in Canada and discovers the romance of the country's history.

Meet The President, by Hugh Talbot. (Macmillans, $1.25) One more addition to the Lincoln Legend but in a sprightly and condensed style.

Old Quebec, by E. C. Woodley. With 23 drawings by C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A. (Ryerson, $2.00) French and English along the St. Lawrence in the early days. Their story is told with expert affection.

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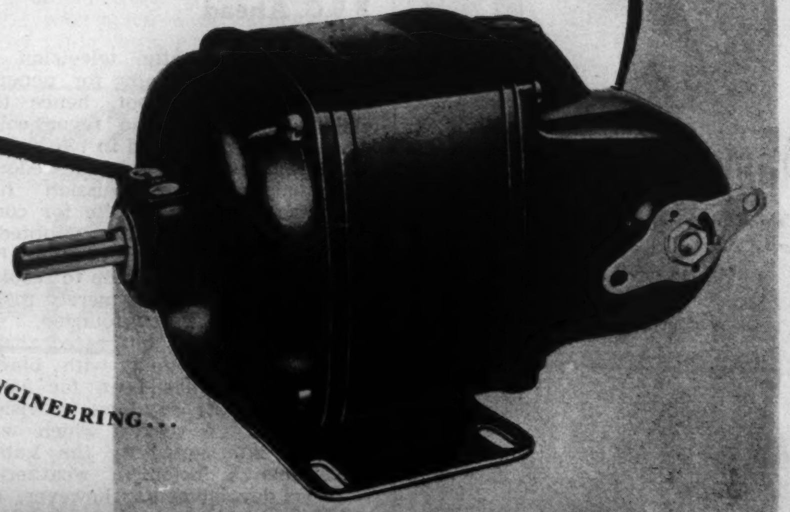
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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Black-and-White vs. Color Rivalry Brings Television Stalemate

By JOHN L. WATSON

EARLIER this month, Mr. J. A. Ouimet, Assistant Chief Engineer of the C.B.C., lectured to a group of engineering societies in Toronto on Frequency Modulation, Auditory Perspective and Television, the three things, which, singly or in concert, will eventually revolutionize the whole business of radio broadcasting. Frequency Modulation and Auditory Perspective have already been discussed, briefly and haltingly, in these columns; but, until Mr. Ouimet's lecture, most reviewers had only the haziest ideas of what the C.B.C. has been doing, or has not been doing, in the field of television. Mr. Ouimet made it clear.

Although the C.B.C. has not yet authorized the issuance of television licenses or the introduction of actual commercial operations, the Corporation has, according to Mr. Ouimet, kept abreast of television progress and has only to determine at what stage of that progress the new art can best be fitted into the pattern of Canadian broadcasting. It is unlikely that this country will be plunged into an orgy of visual soap-operas and quadri-color quizzes for some considerable time. There are a number of serious kinks still to be ironed out and a good many divergent opinions to be brought into line before television will be as much a part of our lives as electric razors or pressure cookers.

Television has to a large extent been the victim of its own too-rapid development. Just when black-and-white television had reached that stage where it might conceivably have left the finishing school of experimental laboratories and made its début in society, someone had the temerity to suggest that what looked pretty good in black and white might look even more attractive in color. The result has been that the whole radio industry on this continent has split into two opposing camps: those who want to go ahead with black-and-white and wait for color to catch up, and those who insist in waiting until color has caught up before going ahead with large-scale operations. As Mr. Ouimet says, if you appear to favor one side you are damned by the other, and if you remain non-partisan you are damned by everbody; a situation not unfamiliar to the residents of Mr. Drew's alcoholic province.

B.B.C. Ahead

A black-and-white television is now pretty well ready for general use, but color is not, hence the stalemate. Those who favor color say it will be perfected in two years. Its opponents say ten. The Federal Communications Commission has authorized black-and-white for commercial use, which will undoubtedly inspire the colorists to even mightier efforts. This may help to resolve the problem or it may merely make confusion worse confounded. In England, the B.B.C. had raced ahead by leaps and bounds with black-and-white and has been for some time past airing day-long television programs — a service which was recently interrupted by the Labor Government's inclement weather.

These developments, however, do not entirely clear the issue in Canada. In England and the U.S. a considerable amount of black-and-white television equipment has been manufactured and sold before the war, and it is in the interests of those who sold it and those who bought it to see its use continued. In Canada, on the other hand, we have no investment in television equipment — outside the experimental laboratories. It would, therefore, be the height of folly to install one system if another better system were destined to render it obsolete in the near future.

So much for the technical problems; there remain now the aesthetic and financial ones. The program technique of television obviously lags far behind the technical development. It is axiomatic that no art can be brought to perfection before the physical medium through which it is to be expressed has been perfected. The first television programs may be very sorry affairs indeed but, as Mr. Ouimet points out, so were the radio broadcasts of 1920 when there were no dramas, no symphonies, no quizzes and no Charlie McCarthy (only more butter, more soap and more shirts!) What sort of programs will be most successful in television, or whether those programs will be anything like the ones we know now, no one can say. We can only presume, knowing the American genius for entertainment, that they will be pretty good.

The problem of financing large-scale television operation is a stiff one. Receivers now being produced in the U.S. will cost the consumer anywhere from $300 to $2,500 depending on the quality of the innards and the size of the viewing screens. These vary from 4½ ins. x 5⅝ ins. to 16 ins. x 22 ins. The visual reproduction these receivers will be capable of is good but by no means perfect.

High Production Costs

The cost of producing the programs will of course be staggering. You have only to reflect that a top-notch radio show today can run up a bill of $30,000 per half hour to realize the colossal cost of national network television. Once again, according to Mr. Ouimet, our English and American colleagues have the drop on us. The effective range of television transmitters is considerably less than that of our present-day broadcasting stations, which means more stations per square mile and smaller audiences per station. If the population of Canada could be covered by a single television transmitter, how simple everything would be! Yet that is precisely what the Americans can do in the area around New York. The B.B.C. can reach 45 million people in an area the size of a 150-mile wide strip between Windsor and Montreal. There is good reason to suppose, therefore, that Canada may lag behind Britain and the U.S. in the development of television broadcasting.

What, then, will it cost John Public to buy and operate his television receiver? Mr. Ouimet quoted a number of interesting (and provocative) figures to show how he arrived at his estimated cost. He said that the American radio family pays approximately $12.50 a year for its programs, the whole sum paid directly through advertising. In Canada the listener pays about $10, $2.50 in license fee and $7.50 in advertising. In Britain the cost is £1 in license fees. Assuming, on the basis of courageous prognostications, that television will cost from three to ten times as much as ordinary advertising, the Canadian listener will be obliged to pay from $30 to $100 a year . . . "a little more if you pay it in small instalments every time you "wash your teeth or your underwear".

To this estimated program cost add annual operating cost, maintenance and depreciation costs and you arrive at a figure somewhere between $150 and $220 per year. If television turns out to be as enjoyable and entertaining a medium as we think it should, this cost is not excessive.

CFRB is to be congratulated on its 20th anniversary of operation which was celebrated in great style on February 19.

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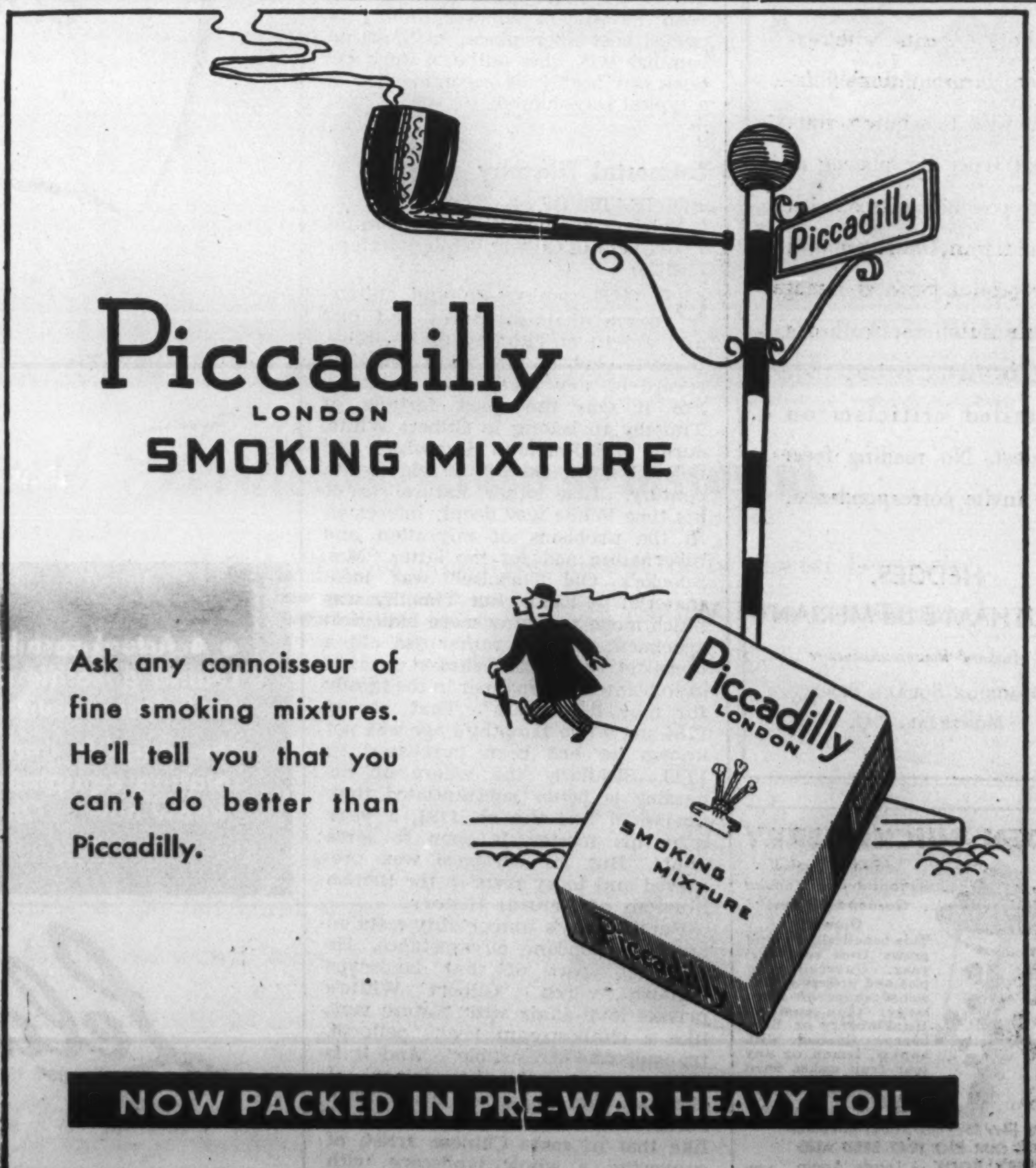

WORLD OF WOMEN

Preview of the Royal Wardrobe for the Visit to South Africa

(*Continued from Page 3*)

with its silken thread poised to take a stitch in the lace which was being appliqued all round the edge of a bertha collar and hem of the very full skirt. This lace had been searched for, dyed to match the net, and was being sewn on by hand to give the effect of net and lace flouncing, and is an example of the ingenuity that has been used, and the handwork of the grand tradition which has been called into play to achieve the desired effect, where the ready-made article could not be procured.

With the exception of fine woollens and ostrich feathers from South Africa, British materials have been used to make the Royal costumes. Pure silk from Britain's own looms, rayons and dyes from her own laboratories, cottons from Lancashire, leather, buttons and flowers from her craftsmen all over the country were selected by the designers entrusted with this exacting commission.

Light, summery colors have been used throughout the collections. This is to be expected for the climate and brilliant sunshine of South Africa. The Queen's preference for pastel shades, which become her so well and make such a pleasing foil for the uniforms of His Majesty, dominates the color scheme of her costumes and most of those for the two Princesses. A variety of color is introduced in Princess Elizabeth's evening clothes, and Princess Margaret Rose indicates an individual color preference in her Molyneux frocks.

The dresses designed for Her Majesty fall into three categories — gowns for State functions and balls, evening gowns, afternoon reception costumes and daytime costumes of varying degrees of formality.

White Satin Crinoline

Of the *grandes robes,* two were shown to the press. One, sketched here, is of white slipper satin, a crinoline, reminiscent of the magnificent dress worn by Her Majesty at the Opening of Parliament in Ottawa. It is richly embroidered in gold thread and pearls. The second gown of oyster gray satin, had a skirt of Elizabethan inspiration, "quilted" every few inches by rosettes of pearls and copper sequins. A deep collar of antique lace was embroidered in pearls and sequins. The black velvet ribbon garter, with the motto of the Order embroidered in diamonds is worn on the left sleeve, and the Ribbon and Star on the bodice of the gown.

For afternoon receptions, the Queen has chosen pastel chiffon for her frocks, and ostrich feather trimming for her hats. A full-length dress and coatee of white chiffon is sketched here with its matching picture hat. An afternoon ensemble of tea rose yellow silk crepe, with yellow felt hat trimmed with roses to tone, is a departure from the Queen's usual choice of color. A charming print dress and box jacket of rayon crepe, with butterfly design in shades of cyclamen, delphinium and navy blue is to be worn with a picture hat of navy straw trimmed with ribbon in delphinium blue and cyclamen pink. Another pleasing afternoon costume is of simple black and white checked English dotted voile. The dress and matching bolero are trimmed with scroll applique of white pique. A large black straw hat, crowned with white pique flowers, lends formality to this simple fabric.

To provide welcome shade from the African sun, the Queen has included a number of charming picture hats in her wardrobe, in addition to her favorite felt Bretons and the flowered or feathered toques she has worn of late. Aage Thaarup has designed a number of hats in pastel tones, including a shade he has named "sugar almond pink." Sometimes there are alternative hats for the same costume. For example, for the costume which the Queen will wear on arrival at the Cape, Aage Thaarup has designed a delicate ostrich toque. But if there is a mist—which would take the curl out of the ostrich feathers—a deftly moulded felt in the same tone as the costume will be worn instead.

For her role in the many public functions before her, Princess Elizabeth's daytime costumes have a dignity in tradition with her Royal Mother's mode of dressing. Like her mother, she prefers coats on fitted lines with an edge-to-edge closing. Norman Hartnell has designed for her a four-piece ensemble of South African wool in Hartnell Green—an almond green shade. There is a wool coat, with unusual collar, revers and rounded cuffs, to be worn over a rayon crepe dress of matching green, or a wool jacket and skirt. A flower-trimmed toque, made from the crepe of the dress and blouse of the suit may be worn with both costumes or the ensemble. Another dress and matching hat of South African wool is in pale hyacinth blue, the saw-tooth hemline and sleeves of the dress simulated by the hand-made leaves of the toque which cascade to the shoulder of the frock.

Sailor Suits

A sophisticated suit of novelty weave white pique has interesting detail in its rounded revers, cuffs, double-cuff pockets and yoke hipline of the pleated skirt. An equally sophisticated hat has been designed for the suit by Aage Thaarup, who has used the turquoise and white silk of the blouse to swathe the crown and brim of the white straw cloche in off-the-face line.

The "sailor suits," which Hartnell has designed for Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, were enthusiastically acclaimed by the London fashion correspondents, as they are so very right, and will look so attractive on the deck of H.M.S. "Vanguard." Of heavy white Irish linen, they have double peaked lapels, sharply outlined by a row of stitching. Four right-angle pockets on the double-breasted jackets, are fastened by brass buttons with an anchor motif. There are large white felt sailor berets, or, alternatively, white cloches with navy blue tassels, designed by Aage Thaarup to alleviate any suggestion of uniform severity.

Like her contemporaries in Britain, Princess Elizabeth knows the pinch of clothes rationing, and for the first time in her life she will realize every young girl's dream of having *dozens* of heavenly dance frocks! In chiffon, net, taffeta, faille and jersey, in lace and crepe, Hartnell and Molyneux have designed a galaxy of romantic dresses, such as one imagines a Princess should wear, ranging from ball gowns for State occasions to light-hearted dancing dresses.

Wardrobe For A Princess

Hartnell has designed four evening dresses for Princess Elizabeth, widely different in character, yet each with a typical Hartnell elegance, befitting the Heiress to the Throne. A *robe de style* of brilliant lime green taffeta is embroidered in gold thread and floral paillettes. Bouffant sleeves are set into an off-the-shoulder decollete, and the skirt is swept back to form a slight train. A picture frock of azalea pink net is ruched in vertical panels on the skirt, while the basque bodice and cap sleeves are of ruched net over azalea pink crepe. In contrast, a dinner frock of white rayon jersey is made on sculptured lines, with deep bands of sequin embroidery in scarlet and cyclamen on the bodice and hem of the skirt. A white crepe dinner dress and matching coatee are heavily embroidered in gold with aquamarine jewels.

Princess Margaret Rose's evening wardrobe is individual, and quite as charming as Princess Elizabeth's. Hartnell has designed for her a three-piece ensemble consisting of a brocade evening coat with short, petal sleeves to accommodate the dresses worn beneath it. The dinner frock has a skirt of cyclamen pink crepe and top of the multi-colored pastel brocade of the coat. The evening or ball gown—a dream of a dress—is of white silk net, entirely embroidered in opalescent pink and blue sequin nosegays. A band of sequin embroidery outlines the rounded decollete and bands of the puff sleeves. Proudly displayed by the Salon staff, this dress seemed to float through the room as if worn by an invisible fairy princess.

Another evening dress of great picturesqueness is of crisp white organdy, embroidered, appropriately in white rosebuds, with vertical bands of insertion on the full skirt, through which china blue ribbons are run. Apple blossom pink slipper satin made another beautiful dress. Draped pieces of the satin from the waist over the shoulders, form a square neck. On either shoulder garlands of apple blossoms form mere cap sleeves. The flared skirt hangs in simple folds.

For daytime wear, Hartnell has also made Princess Margaret Rose a four-piece ensemble of South African wool in the soft pink tone one associates with the very name, "Margaret Rose." There is a fitted coat, a costume of loose bolero and skirt in matching wool, with crepe blouse to tone, and rayon crepe dress. There is a simple tailored dress of South African wool in wild rose pink, and for both costumes Aage Thaarup has designed becoming hats in matching tones of felt.

The characteristic simplicity of line, which is the very signature of Molyneux, stamps the daytime and evening frocks which he has made for the Princesses. Almost every daytime dress is designed on the softly tailored, front-closing style we in Canada call the shirtmaker dress. Commencing with the simplest of linen frocks for informal wear—pale pink for Princess Elizabeth, pale corn yellow for Princess Margaret Rose, with white linen collars, cuffs and pocket trim, and the identical dress in all-white linen for each Princess—right through the collection to an evening frock for Princess Elizabeth, the shirtmaker style prevails.

Dresses By Molyneux

Variations on the shirtwaist theme are illustrated in afternoon dresses of pure silk surah. Princess Elizabeth's turquoise ground with white dot has deep horizontal tucks on the slightly gathered skirt. Princess Margaret Rose's frock has an apricot ground with white dots, and the box-pleated skirt is stitched down in points around the hips. Both dresses have collars and cuffs of figured organdy with hand-rolled edges.

An afternoon frock for Princess Elizabeth in aquamarine rayon crepe is distinguished by hand embroidery on the collars, cuffs and pockets, in threads drawn from the material of the dress. Princess Margaret Rose has a youthful dress in palest corn yellow crepe, with an apron skirt edged in inch-wide knife pleating, which also outlines the V-neck and cap sleeves. Printed afternoon dresses, also on shirtmaker lines, are a soft gold and beige pure silk for Princess Elizabeth, and white rayon crepe, printed in red bamboo design, for Princess Margaret Rose. Aage Thaarup has made a gay little hat of red balibuntl to match the red kid belt and plastic buttons on this frock, and given it a flattering ripple brim to frame the face.

To wear over all the silk daytime dresses, Molyneux has made tailored coats for each Princess in natural colored rayon linen. Princess Elizabeth's coat is on redingote lines, with stitching one-quarter inch from the edge of the rounded sleeves, hemline and front closing. Princess Margaret Rose's coat is on fitted lines with revers and patch pockets outlined in stitching. For all their simplicity of line and trimming these costumes are dressmaking perfection.

For evening, Molyneux has designed dresses of restrained elegance. A ball gown for Princess Elizabeth is of aquamarine faille, with a low neckline, and bertha collar of lace, dyed to match the faille, and embroidered in pearls and sequins. A dinner dress is in the favored shirtmaker style. The top of the dress is heavy rayon crepe in tea rose pink. The high neckline is finished with revers, and buttons down the front with self buttons. Beneath a hip yoke of crepe, fine all-over lace of the same shade is gathered in bouffant paradox to the tailored bodice.

For Princess Margaret Rose there is a dinner frock of tea rose pink faille, with squared neckline softened by faille bows, a sash-belt ties in a bow at the back, and there is a five-inch horizontal tuck at hip level on the simple flared skirt. Pure silk chiffon in rose pink makes an ethereal frock, with full cap sleeves, draped and fitted bodice and very full skirt for dancing. A formal evening gown, of palest blue net with hand-appliqued blue lace, described previously, has winsome appeal.

With the eyes of the world upon them, the ladies of the Royal Family will charm and delight with their bearing, and with the distinction of their choice of costume and color scheme which is a graceful expression of the character and personality of Her Majesty and her daughters.

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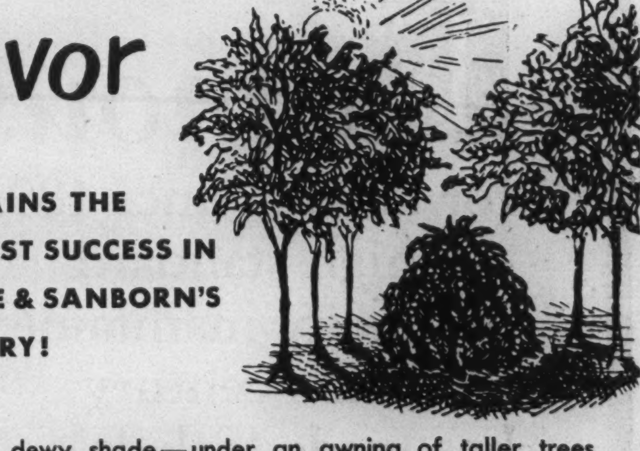

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CONCERNING FOOD

With Jackknife and Frying Pan You're Armed for Simple Life

By JANET MARCH

WE ALL lived through long years when if your electric iron broke fatally, you either wore your clothes rough dried or tried to borrow your neighbor's iron once a week. The other alternative was haunting those second-hand shops which sell everything from fur coats to gas stoves. Somewhere in these shops lurked old flat irons, the sort you picked off the stove with a wooden handle and wiped clean on a piece of cloth which had a lot of candle grease on it. I can remember the queer smell in the kitchen on ironing days. Of course even this does not entirely eliminate dirt and rusting but it helps.

Now once again our kitchens gleam with lovely new equipment. Your iron is set not to burn, so is your toaster, and your oven holds steady at an even 325° at your bidding. Wonderful machinery, and I suppose we are well on the way to the fully mechanized household.

But if, in a spirit of feminine perversity, you should begin to yearn for the simple life you might try reading a little book I came across lately called "Jackknife Cookery," by James Austin Wilder. The writer, who has been a scoutmaster for many years, tells you how to prepare and serve fine meals with nothing but a jackknife; no pans, no plates, no spoons, just one scout knife with two moderate blades on it and two of those queer looking blades with which you can pry open lids or take things out of horses' hooves—granted you have the horse.

White feather wings marked with tiny bows of navy grosgrain ribbon give side width to an elliptical shaped white horsehair beret. Lilly Dache.

You must keep the knife sharp and be good at using it, and the author admits that you seldom turn out a perfect meal at the first try, but the ways he tells you to cook are very interesting. I can't wait for the frost to get out of the ground before I can run out to the country and make a plug hat hole and get to work.

To do this you make a hole in the ground just the size and depth of a silk hat. You build a nice little fire in the bottom of the hole and while you are waiting for the flaming wood to turn into a bed of hot coals you go and cut some green sticks from sweet wood. By the way, you should put some small stones in the bottom of the hole first because they, too, will hold the heat. You tell a sweet wood by sucking it—"willow makes things taste as if they had been flavored with quinine and pine as if the turpentine had got loose."

You peel the bark off with your knife and sharpen the stick at both ends. Then you cut up some pieces of raw beef into small circles and spear them into the pointed sticks. Roll the whole thing in flour and then jab one end of the stick firmly into the ground so that the pieces of meat stick over the fire which should be a hot bed of coals. Let the meat sizzle until it is done, then salt and eat off the stick.

If you want to be extra fancy you put little pieces of bacon and some circles of onion in between the bits of meat. You could do this over an open fire in the house, too, only the grease which drips out on the broadloom wouldn't be as conveniently overlooked as it would in the great outdoors.

To eat with these morsels, which Mr. Wilder says are called "Kabobs" in Persia, you can make twisters, and the table of measurements for this process is one which many of us follow every day even in a perfectly equipped kitchen bristling with measuring spoons.

Twisters

1 heaping fistful of flour
1 five finger pinch of baking powder
1 four finger pinch of sugar
1 three finger pinch of salt
1 two finger gob of grease
One or two fistfuls of water

Note—Fistful=½ cupful.
Five finger pinch=2/3 teaspoon.
Four finger pinch=½ teaspoonful.
Three finger pinch=1/8 teaspoonful.
Two finger gob=½ teaspoonful.

Then with a wooden paddle, which you carve with your little pen knife, you mix up your ingredients either on a rock or, if you prefer, just in the middle of the bag of flour. Knead it well and roll out into a long sausage shape and then twist it round a green peeled stick. Jab one end of the stick in the ground so that the dough is just about two inches from the fire and twist it as the dough cooks, leaving it on till it is quite a dark brown. If you take it off at the light brown shade the dough will not be well cooked in the middle. Then you slit it open, butter it and eat it with your kabobs.

Although the use of the pen knife is glorified all through this book, further on there are recipes for running up a fine stew in a lard pail, and the author admits that if you can afford a camp cooking outfit it is a fine thing to have. He doesn't stop at using his utensils for one purpose. For instance do you know how to iron your shirt when you are camping?

Fill your frying pan with hot coals—it must be a clean frying pan of course. Then too you can use its shiny bottom as a mirror when combing your hair. This is a fine idea but it seems to me we had great difficulty keeping the inside of the frying pan clean when I last camped and the outside had a two-inch layer of thick soot. Perhaps if you use hot coals only, you avoid this. Anyway I'm going out to buy a jack knife.

A Clove Tree For Each Child of the Isles

EVERYONE is familiar with cloves, the little nail-shaped brown buds which add so much zest to a great many foods. Cloves are among the major spices and were known before the days of the early Egyptians.

The black bengaline suit is one of spring's most adaptable fashions. This suit, by Louis Berger, has longer jacket with box pleats at back.

Clove trees were originally found growing on the Molucca Islands, which are now a part of the Netherlands Indies. These islands were often referred to as the Spice Islands. The cloves from this area (Padang and Amboyna) are the world's best in appearance and flavor. Zanzibar, Madagascar and Pemba supply most of the cloves used.

The clove tree grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet, but despite its size it is a fragile plant, and harvesting the unopened flower buds, must be very carefully done. The cloves are hand picked, the top branches being reached either by long poles or from ladders.

Trees usually begin to bear in their seventh year and may continue to produce for as long as 100 years. After picking, the cloves are spread on mats to dry for 6 to 8 days, and during this time they turn from green to brown and lose fully half their original weight. Before they reach the grocer's shelf, whole and ground, they are thoroughly recleaned by Canadian spice grinders.

Cloves, both whole and ground, have many cooking uses, and also medicinal and household values. Chewing a clove to sweeten the breath is a custom which was begun by the ancient Chinese. Clove is a favorite scent in oriental perfumes, and is frequently used to give a "carnation" fragrance. Apples and oranges studded with cloves and suspended by a ribbon make delightful scent balls or pomanders to hang in rooms or closets or to place in drawers where underwear or linens are kept. The clove is an antiseptic. It is an important mince meat spice. About 15 per cent of its weight is an essential oil for which there are many uses, including the manufacture of vanillin, a substitute for vanilla.

This rich brown and formerly costly spice has much world history because many nations vied for ownership of the lush islands where it was first discovered. Wars were fought in Europe and between Europeans and native islanders to secure the exclusive rights to the profitable clove business. The natives prized the trees not always for their spice value but as records of ages, it being a custom to plant a clove tree for each child that was born. A tribe could number its strength by the number of trees.—"Notes on Spices"

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

THE OTHER PAGE

About The Good Sport

By P. W. LUCE

THE City Sport was holding forth on his favorite subject: himself. "I think I may fairly consider myself a good sport," he said. "I never shoot till the season is legally open, though of course I see to it that I'm at the right spot a few hours ahead of time. I keep one eye on my watch, and one eye on the birds. I pull the trigger at exactly the right moment. Not a second sooner, and most certainly not a second later.

"And another thing: I won't shoot at a sitting pheasant. That's not sporting. I insist on the birds being on the wing before I kill them."

"Do you suppose the pheasants appreciate your good sportsmanship, or don't they care how they're killed?" I asked.

"Whatever the birds may think of it," he said, "I have the satisfaction of knowing that I'm upholding the highest ethics of sport. It's a foul thing to kill a bird on the ground. It's matter for pride to bring it down from the air."

I could only bow my head before such sublime respect for good clean sport.

"Some men," he went on, "always shoot to kill. I'm not that sort. I never refuse to try for game that are almost too far away. There is a lot of satisfaction in winging a bird that was considered out of reach."

"Not to the bird," I murmured. "Were you never tempted to hunt with a camera?"

"I wouldn't think of going on a big hunt without a camera," he declared. "You should see my collection of photographs of me and game. There's me with my right foot on the body of a cow moose. There's me with my left foot on an old she-bear. There's me with my right hand resting lightly on the neck of a young deer hanging against a log cabin. There's me with a mountain goat, one of the very few left in the district. I was extremely lucky to get it. And there are several of me festooned with pheasants. Did you ever see anything more beautiful than a limit bag of pheasants festooned around the man who'd brought them down?"

"A FLOCK of pheasants in flight also makes a pretty picture," I suggested.

"Oh, sure. And then there's ducks. I'm a good shot, and so I always get my limit very early in the day. I hate to see all the others left on the ground, so I usually manage to have a couple of poor shots as companions. They miss most of their game, but I get their limit on top of my own. That's strictly legal, technically speaking."

"Quite so," I agreed.

"There's one thing that roils me," he resumed, after a pause. "It's the hog-in-the-manger attitude of so many farmers. They seem to think they have first call on the game in their district. They don't seem to realize that we city sports pay for a hunting licence, buy a lot of ammunition, spend good money for special coats and slickers and waders, run into heavy expense for gas and oil and probably ruin three or four tires running over the rough country roads. And on top of that we support a hunting dog all the year round."

"You do all that voluntarily," I mentioned.

"And with pleasure," he beamed. "Yet the farmers plaster the country-side with 'No Hunting!' signs."

"It's the farmer's crops the birds feed on," I pointed out. "They do a lot of damage to fruit and roots."

"All the more reason why we should be welcomed, instead of insulted every time we leave a gate open or have to push over a fence rail."

"Would it be that the farmer likes a dinner of grouse or duck himself once in a while?" I wondered.

"He can always eat his own chickens," pointed out the City Sport. "They don't cost him anything."

There was no answer to that argument.

"You don't hear of many farmers digging down to preserve the game," continued the aggrieved hunter. "It's us city sports who buy wheat to save the birds from extinction in hard winters."

"So that you may kill them next fall," I added.

"Why else should we bother? We are the real conservators, and a few live City Sports can exert more pressure on the government than all the rural dwellers put together. We were the ones who had Chinese pheasants brought to Canada, remember."

"The farmers keep that in mind," I nodded, thinking of what a flock of hungry Chinese pheasants can do to a field of mangolds when they put their heart into the job. . . .

"The beauty of shooting birds and animals is that you get a sort of permanent satisfaction out of it," mused the City Sport. "Every shelf in my house adorned with some trophy of the chase. I have two great moose heads in my hall. There's an eight-point deer's head on the staircase. I have five bear rugs, and there would be more if we weren't crowded for space. Then of course I have all kinds of stuffed birds: partridges, prairie chicken, a white owl, pheasants, and the pride of my collection, the extremely rare golden eagle. . . . You know, I sometimes feel that it gives the game a sort of immortality to be shot by me."

"I doubt if the birds and animals would appreciate the honor," I hazarded. "If given the choice, they might have preferred to die a natural death."

"Possibly. Possibly. Their intelligence is remarkably low. Fortunately one does not have to consider their likes or dislikes. It's what we want that counts. . . Well, I hope it's fine tomorrow. I'm off to a lake where there's just a chance I may pot a couple of geese. Wish me luck."

I did.

But if he had the kind of luck I wished him, he potted a slim bag next day.

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EATON'S

Silver's Fall Heralds End of Bi-Metallism

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The withdrawal of silver coinage from circulation in Britain in order to meet a substantial proportion of that country's debts has greater significance than at first appears: demonetization of silver is likely to follow in the remaining countries where it is still used for currency, in which case silver will become an industrial precious metal with no monetary strings attached, says Mr. Marston.

The fact that a fall in silver in 1920 preceded a world slump is not thought to give cause for alarm.

London.

WHEN the American "silver bloc" won its victory last August and President Truman raised the Treasury's buying price for newly-mined silver from 71.11 to 90.50 cents per ounce there were cynical mutterings in London. The British price had to keep in line, and it went up from 44d. to 55½d. per ounce. Speculators in the world silver market became extremely active, the price rose to absurd heights in Bombay. The movement looked unhealthy. Now the wheel has turned full circle, and the cynics have been vindicated, with the New York free price down to little more than 70 cents and the official London selling-price back to 44d.

In six months a great deal has happened to silver. The boom of late 1946 may prove to have been the last intoxicated fling before the metal settles itself on a more modest footing.

Of far more significance than altered regulations which first prevented and then permitted traffic in silver between foreign countries and the great hoarding market of India—though the relaxation was the primary cause of the collapse in the Bombay price—is the withdrawal of silver coinage from circulation in Britain, following a similar move in India. The "Silver bloc," after enjoying its victory for a few fleeting weeks, has lost a campaign of many years. The last remnants of bi-metallism, still a powerful force two decades ago, are breaking up.

There was strong opposition to the plan to melt down, over a period of years, all the silver coinage in circulation in Britain, and now that the issue of cupro-nickel coins has begun there seems to be doubt whether it will after all be possible to extract the silver without serious loss. The difficulties have been exaggerated by interested or merely prejudiced parties. The idea that notes could be an effective substitute for gold was not accepted easily, and there is an element of mere conservatism in the desire to retain silver coinage for its own sake—even though the actual silver content is naturally much less than the nominal value of the coins.

Only Exchange Medium

In point of fact, all that is required of modern currency is that it shall serve effectively as a medium of exchange; if it has high intrinsic value that is merely a costly luxury to the nation. (Except that they have a somewhat harder gloss, the new British coins are almost indistinguishable from the "silver" ones.)

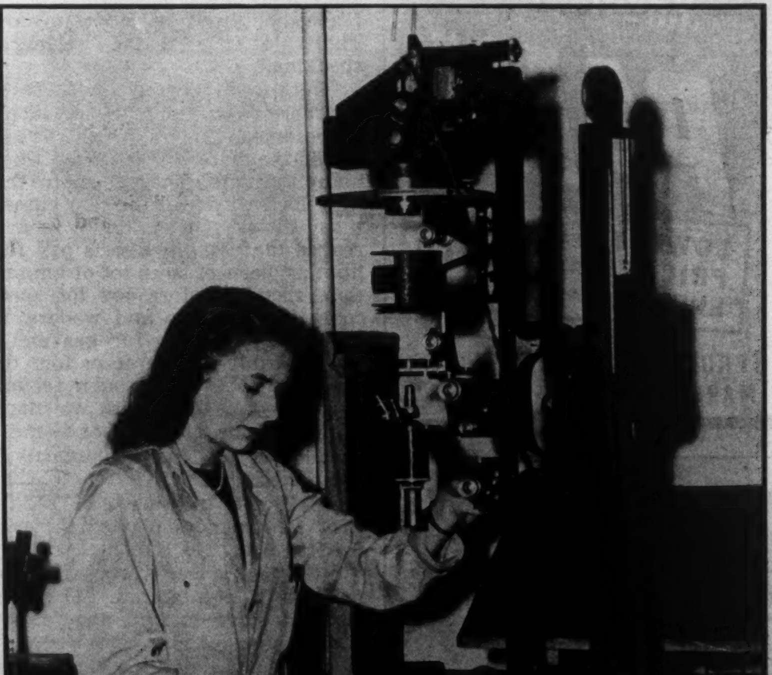
The content of the British "silver" coins is, since 1920, 50 per cent silver. The coinage at present circulating contains about 220 million ounces of the metal, which, according to the plan, is to be withdrawn—as much, at any rate, as can be extracted—at

(Continued on Next Page)

They Want Biology Better Known

University of Toronto Biology Club students last week held a biological "conversazione" in an effort to emphasize the importance of biology generally and the need for pure scientific research to strike at such evils as malnutrition, improper use of patent medicines, and non-productiveness of certain soils through mismanagement. Displays demonstrated the functions of various human organs; above, Milton Brightman interests Daryl Ross in a lung "pickled" in formaldehyde solution; stressed the value of Canada's natural resources if properly used; below, Cecillie Blockley . . .

. . . is testing swimming speed of a speckled trout at varying temperatures, and Pauline Blake is using a microscope which projects image . . .



. . . of object so that a tracing can be made. Provincial marriage laws were criticized and changes suggested in laws governing whom one may marry to base them on sound biological and sociological principles.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

State Socialism's Fatal Lack

By P. M. RICHARDS

STATE socialism, according to some newspapers, has been going great guns lately. The principle of individual enterprise has seemed to be losing ground every day, even on this North American continent where it has produced such vast wealth. Yet the socialist idea embodies a basic, ineradicable flaw that no spokesman for socialism has ever been able to shrug off convincingly — the lack of incentive under socialism to work any harder than one has to. If the state will take to itself the fruits of your enterprise, and anyway is going to provide for you, why bestir yourself?

Alarmed viewers of the situation in Britain see that nation's present plight as the product of much more that a combination of bad weather and shortages of coal, manpower and money, serious though these are. Behind them, it is feared, is something more deep-seated that is expressing itself in the "slowdown" in individual production and effort under socialism, of which everyone in Britain is aware. What does this hold for the future?

The record of state socialism in France deserves attention. Last week Charles R. Hargrove had an article in the *Wall Street Journal* on the "multifarious activities" of the French government in trade and industry and the resulting confusion in the national finances, as revealed in a report issued by the French Minister of Finance.

In its nationalization program the French government has run into many unforeseen troubles. One is the diminution or disappearance of a sense of responsibility in the executives of industries and services the government has taken over. Another, the profit motive has been displaced but not replaced. Operating costs escape control; the national treasury realizes little or no profit or incurs losses where it formerly collected tax revenue from privately-operated enterprises. It is hard-pressed to find capital to keep its undertakings going.

Steadily Got in Deeper

Before World War I the French government's role in business was limited to the management of postal and telegraphic communications and the supplying and distribution of tobacco, which was a state monopoly. Between the two world wars the state branched out in many directions as producer, distributor and carrier. It undertook the exploitation of the potash mines which had fallen into its hands with the recovery of Alsace. It became interested in the oilfields in the Middle East. When the French Line was threatened with financial collapse, the state began to plan an active part in merchant shipping. Not long before World War II broke out it acquired various plants for the construction of military planes and financed the development of commercial aviation. It set up scientific research institutes of many kinds and financed colonial development schemes. Finally it assumed ownership and operation of the entire French railroad system.

During World War II state activities were extended to control of imports, exports, production and distribution. After the liberation the government invaded the field of private enterprise with giant strides. Pursuing its policy of nationalizing key industries, the government became owner of the nation's coalfields, all its large branch-banking institutions as well as the central bank, all big insurance companies and the entire systems of production and distribution of electricity and gas..

Furthermore its inheritance of German interests in the French dye corporations gives the state a leading role in the chemical industry. It holds shares in a great variety of enterprises which issued stock to it in payment of the levy on wartime increase of wealth. It owns and operates South American cables and also the biggest automobile-manufacturing plant in France, Renault, because Renault was adjudged guilty of collaboration with the enemy.

Economic Indigestion

All this is shown in the French Finance Minister's report. "What is also shown there," comments Hargrove, "is that the state is finding it difficult to digest all that it has swallowed. It is significant that none of the three major political parties which backed the nationalization program talks about more nationalization. The nationalized concerns tend to run at a loss and become a burden on the treasury. Only the other day one of the government's airplane construction companies demanded a loan of 600 million francs to save it from insolvency. The operation of the coalfields has piled up a considerable deficit. In general, however, there has been no publicity about the working of the state corporations. Only one, Renault, has produced a report so far."

The French Minister of Finance says that one of the problems arising from whole or partial state ownership of enterprises is how they are to raise capital for current operations or renewals and improvements. Another is how to obtain efficient directors and managers with due representation of the state, the workers and the public. A third is how to secure some uniformity in the working and accounting. The managements of state plants don't keep the same eye on expenses as those of private plants, so that the treasury finds operating costs rising unduly.

Hargrove says: "For anybody who reads between the lines it is easy to see how putting the state into industry is one thing on paper and another in practice. Something has to replace the profit motive. Nationalized miners have somehow to be made to realize that cheap coal is as vital to the nation as high wages are to themselves. Nationalized bankers have got to forget that the treasury is not there simply to cover losses incurred by their banks."

(*Continued from Page 26*)

the rate of some 20 million ounces annually in the next few years.

Britain acquired 88 million ounces of silver from the U.S. under Lend-Lease, and by the terms of the agreement it has to be repaid in kind. The fact that the U.S. is not so keen to receive this quantity of silver now as it was even a few months ago is no concern of the British Government. The amount has to be repaid, and the only economical source of it is the coinage.

The silver in circulation is ample to meet the obligation to the United States, and it leaves a substantial surplus for industrial use. This second point is important. Photographic films, silverware, and other main consumers, could use far more of the precious metal if available; in fact, though there has twice in recent months been relaxation in the technique of silver dealing in the U.K., only authorized users can acquire silver at all, and then only to the amounts specified. To have great quantities of the metal needlessly tied up in the coinage is obviously an extravagance.

The changes in market technique have put U.K. silver dealings on the road to freedom, though a free market in imported silver will be finally established only when brokers can buy where they like and sell to whom they like, and at prices determined by supply and demand. The latest order allows them to buy in the cheapest market (as a first concession last year they were permitted to buy—in place of the Government—directly in New York), subject, of course, to provision of the necessary exchange; but the final purchaser is specified, and the price is officially fixed.

British consumers were obviously at a serious disadvantage compared with their U.S. competitors when the New York price had slumped by about 20 cents while the London price remained stationary at the equivalent of the higher U.S. level.

Hence the recent sharp adjustment of the official London price. It is expected that in future, until conditions allow the authorities to free the market completely, the official rate will be kept closely in harmony with New York quotations.

At Lower Level

As restrictions are relaxed, Britain's large potential industrial offtake will affect the world price of the metal, but it is certain that silver will be stabilized at much lower levels than the peak reached last year.

Britain's coinage will meet a substantial proportion of the country's need, and demonetization of silver is likely to follow in the remaining countries where it is still used for currency. It will become an industrial precious metal with no monetary strings attached. If, in addition, the vast Eastern hoards are released, the world will be so much the richer in real terms.

One question, however, is causing some disquiet. Does the fall in silver presage, as in 1920, a world slump? Some operators are interpreting it that way. But the depreciation is an adjustment to a changed situation on the demand side: an artificial support for silver prices is being withdrawn.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Diversified Program Is Planned for Prospectors' Get-Together

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE FIFTEENTH annual meeting and convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association, to be held on March 10, 11 and 12, at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, is considered by the committee in charge to be the most diversified of any planned by the Association to date, and it is expected more than 1,500 persons will attend. "Within the limited time available, we have planned the convention in such a way as to cover as many topics as possible for the interest of those engaged in prospecting and subsequent early stages of mine development," Mrs. Viola R. MacMillan, states. "Men prominent in the mining industry have signified their willingness to give papers on all the more important mining areas of the Dominion, and special attention will be paid to magnetometer surveys, structural features, diamond drilling methods and new prospecting areas." National Mining Day was inaugurated at last year's convention and this year the day is to be marked in coincidence with the big banquet and dance to be held on the concluding night. The purpose of Mining Day is to help make Canadians generally more aware of the important part mining plays in the national economy, according to Mrs. MacMillan who points out that the hoped-for objective can be achieved only through co-operative effort and expressed the hope that all those engaged, directly and indirectly, in mining will get behind the idea and give it their support.

•

Robert S. Palmer, executive director and secretary of the Colorado Mining Association, is to be the guest speaker at the big banquet on the convention's concluding night. He will be introduced by the Hon. J. A. Glen, federal minister of mines and resources, and, while the subject of his address is not yet known, it is expected Mr. Palmer will touch on the history of mining in the United States and the manner in which new laws have affected mining in that country. In addition to the banquet, and a luncheon to be held on Monday, the entertainment end of the convention will include a special luncheon for the ladies on Tuesday, a dance and floor show following the banquet on Wednesday night, and, on Tuesday evening, a special hearing of last year's C.B.C. Mining Day program, a special showing of the Ontario Department of Mines' technicolor movie, "Rainbow's End," and a social get-together. Papers already arranged for include such important districts in the Dominion as Patricia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Yukon, Noranda, Porcupine, Slocan district of B.C., Yellowknife, Kerr-Addison, Pershing township Quebec, Red Lake and the Quemont mine, Quebec. An illustrated lecture on "Mining in Kenya Colony" will be given by W. P. Alderson, mining engineer. An innovation will be a round table conference on mine financing in which a prospector, a banker, a broker and a shareholder will participate.

Increases in tonnage of ore milled, production and earnings, are report-

(*Continued on Page 31*)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E. S. T., Halifax, N.S.—An adequate supply of manpower is vital before improved earning power will be apparent at LAKE SHORE MINES. The mill is treating only slightly over 700 tons daily, but under more normal conditions it is considered possible 1,200 tons may be a reasonable expectation. Earnings are still at a relatively low level, being 83 cents a share in the last fiscal year, but this would improve with treatment of a larger tonnage. While ore reserves are not estimated the company has maintained a strong forward ore position. As at June 30, 1946, there was a total of over 17,700 feet of exposed ore, averaging 0.551 ounce gold across 58 inches on which no stoping has so far been carried out.

N.C.S., Quebec, Que.—Record production has been attained by CANADIAN CANNERS LTD. in the current fiscal year and net earnings for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 will be moderately above the previous year, it is reported. Acreage contracts were increased, and the entire pack for the year has been sold. The strong working capital position, close to $7,000,000 at February, 1946, has been maintained, it is understood.

L.V.T., Halifax, N.S.—No, the deal between EAST SULLIVAN MINES and Anaconda Copper Mining Company has fallen through. Pierre Beauchemin, president, of East Sullivan states that an agreement satisfactory to both parties could not be reached. The proposals under discussion during the past month provided for the American company taking a substantial participation in the Canadian project and were to assume a long-term management contract. Despite the collapse of negotiations the East Sullivan financial position is a satisfactory one. The capitalization of the company remains at 4,000,000 shares of which 3,500,000 have already been issued and paid for. The balance of 500,000 shares converted into a firm purchase will assure an additional sum of $1,600,000 to the treasury. The company will therefore, Mr. Beauchemin states, have at its disposal a sum of approximately $3,000,000 to continue the development of the orebodies. This amount, according to engineers of the company would be sufficient to bring the property into production according to diamond drill indications. At the property crosscutting on three levels will start this month and the ore picture should be in the making by spring.

G.S.W., Regina, Sask. — Yes, the directors of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. recently declared a final dividend of 75 cents a share on the ordinary capital stock in respect of, and out of, earnings for 1946. It is payable in Canadian funds on March 31 to holders of record Feb. 24. This brings total payments in respect of 1946 operations to $1.25 a share. Without the assistance from investments and steamships the payment of $1.25 for the year would have been impossible, the directors pointed out. Future dividend action, they added, must necessarily depend upon a material improvement in railway revenues.

N.B.G., Toronto, Ont. — In 1946, second year of production, STEEP ROCK IRON MINES came close to its objective of 1,000,000 tons. The goal for 1947 has been set at 1,250,000 tons and an extensive expansion program started which is expected to raise the production rate to approximately 3,000,000 tons a season within five years. A profitable year is looked for in 1947. Officials have expressed reasonable confidence that a profit of $1 per ton can be expected on sales of a million tons. A recent report by independent engineers has estimated average probable earnings before interest and write-offs, over the life of the "B" orebody open-pit at $1.73 per ton of ore, based on an average annual

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Further Rally Possible

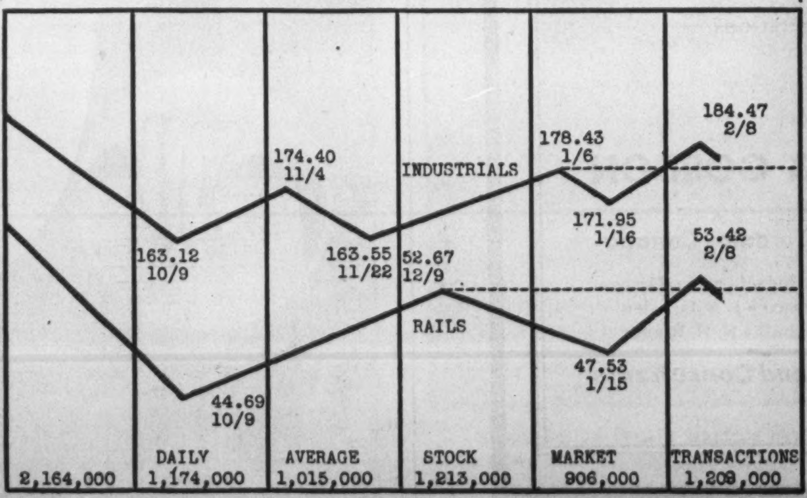
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Barring major adverse labor troubles, further intermediate advance is not to be ruled out over the month or two ahead.

Following the rapid advance from mid-January to mid-February, it would not be surprising if the U.S. market churned about or became reactionary over the next two or more weeks. Any U.S. Supreme Court decision coming in this period on the John L. Lewis case could emphasize the reactionary interval should such decision go against the government. In such event, new fears over labor's role during 1947, and over a coal strike about April 1, would be created.

We regard this rally—whose prospects were projected in these Forecasts last October—as an intermediate upmove in a broadly declining trend. We must, therefore, recognize that the upmove has now proceeded far enough to be reversed on the appearance of any unexpected adverse news of major character. Granting these potentialities, we still do not see any technical evidence that the rally has yet run its full course, or that it will not reach or exceed the 185/190 objective on the Dow-Jones industrial average initially mentioned by us as a normal technical objective. Accordingly, we would assume that any near-term weakness of minor character would be overcome within the next month or two ahead. However, we would regard the 185/190 area as an excellent occasion for establishing cash reserves.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE REGULARLY

It is regular saving that counts. A Savings Account with the Canada Permanent will help. You can make payments by cheque. Your deposits earn 2%. You have a fund always available to meet obligations and emergencies. You feel *secure.*

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $73,000,000

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS
S. R. Mackellar & Co.
Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. Toronto 1

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today a final dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for, the year 1946, was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 31, 1947, to shareholders of record at 3:00 p.m. on February 24, 1947.

The Directors deem it desirable to point out that this dividend of three per cent. making a total dividend payment of five per cent. in respect of operations for the year 1946, is made possible only by a considerable increase in the income from investments and in the earnings from Ocean Steamships. Fixed charges have been sharply reduced but net revenue also was substantially reduced because of the impact of large wage increases established in 1946 and because of increases in cost of materials and supplies. Without the assistance from investments and Steamships the payment of a five per cent. dividend for the year would have been impossible. The Directors wish to add that future dividend action must necessarily depend upon a material improvement in railway revenues.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 10, 1947.

HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share as well as an interim dividend for the year of 1947 of five cents (05c) per share will be paid on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of April 1947 payable on the 15th day of May 1947 subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By order of the Board.

J. W. Hamilton,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
February 14, 1947.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share plus an extra dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1947, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th of March, 1947.

By order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, February 17th, 1947.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER ISLAND

Homes
Farms
Income Realties

5% to 6% FIRST MORTGAGE SECURITIES

PEMBERTON HOLMES LTD.
825 FORT ST.
VICTORIA, B.C.
Leaders for 60 Years

production of 1,000,000 tons for 15 years, it is stated. The estimated profit is more than five times interest requirements, and the balance after interest requirements is more than sufficient to cover sinking funds of 50 cents per ton on bonds and 15 cents per ton on debentures. When the final demands of stripping operations permit the initiation of these payments into sinking funds, the estimated yearly payment of $650,000 will substantially amortize the funded indebtedness of $7,250,000 by maturity, the report says. Concurrently as sinking fund payments are made, interest requirements are reduced and the equity of the common shareholders is correspondingly enhanced. Proven and probable ore reserves are estimated at approximately 31,000,000 tons. This estimate is only calculated for a depth of 160 feet in the "A" orebody and 400 feet in the "B" orebody, while drilling has proved the ore to extend to around a depth of 1,400 feet. President D. M. Hogarth has stated he would be surprised if the ore above 1,400 feet was not established at 100,000,000 tons. Steep Rock ore has been well received by the major steel producers in both Canada and the United States. Gold & Dross has always stressed the fact that the project was a long-term one and suggested that in making purchases it should be with a view to holding, say from five to ten years. The company's expansion program promises to make it the second largest iron mine in North America. In the face of the attack on the management to which you refer, it is well to remember that it was only 3½ years ago that the company commenced the gigantic task of diverting the Seine River from Steep Rock Lake, pumping out water and removing waste material that covered the "B" orebody in which open-pit operations are proceeding. The program also required creation of a complete industrial community in new country. Numerous and difficult were the problems the management had to overcome before the enterprise reached the present stage.

H. B. T., Elora, Ont.—Net earnings of $87,973 are reported by BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., for the year ended Oct. 31, 1946. This was equal to $2.02 a share. Net income for the previous year, including refundable tax portion, was equal to $1.06 a share. Earned surplus was increased to $208,473 from $115,709.

J.H.S., Sackville, N.B.—An interim payment of 25% of principal face value of UCHI GOLD MINES bonds is now being made by Crown Trust and Guarantee Company. The company's assets were taken over by the trust company, as receiver, four years ago. The statement of receipts and disbursements since that time accompanies notice of payment. Balance on hand at Dec. 31, 1946, was $340,079 as against an outstanding $1,000,000 of 6% bonds with arrears of interest and it is impossible to estimate what further moneys may eventually become available for distribution. Following the sales of bullion and certain stores and nonessential equipment, the remaining assets have been advertised for sale without results. The mill, the major portion of mining equipment and properties are still intact.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

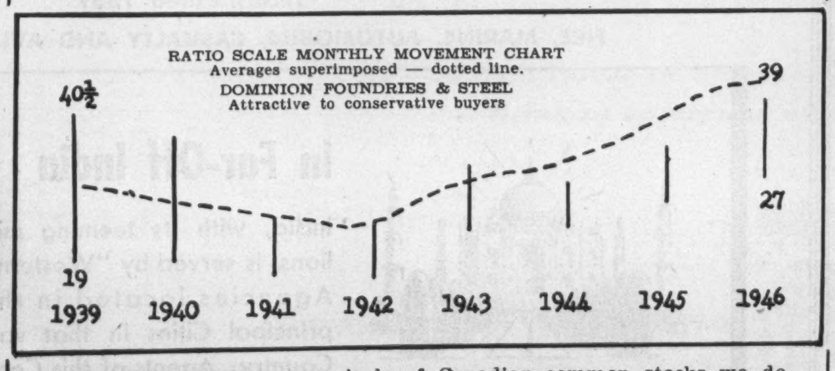
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LTD.

			Averages		Dom. Foundries	
PRICE 31 Jan. 47	— $31.00					
YIELD	— 4.5%	Last 1 month	Unch		Down	6.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 95	Last 12 months	Down	5.7%	Down	13.7%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	140.0%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1946-47 range	Down	19.6%	Down	30.0%



SUMMARY: In these appraisals of Canadian common stocks we do not attempt to emphasize the virtues of any particular issue, preferring to provide a realistic approach to its probable stock market action. The explanatory note at the top of this and every other one of these valuations states, in effect, that all stocks follow the bull or bear market trends of the averages to a large extent.

Even a casual reader can notice that this is true of the great majority of issues, which emphasizes the point that it is so essential to remember — that it is more important to know When to buy than What to buy.

Dominion Foundries manufactures a wide variety of steel products. The $1.40 annual dividend has been paid regularly since 1943, having previously been $1.00 per share. It is a stock in which Insurance Companies may invest.

This is not a stock of spectacularly wide fluctuations during recent years, yet it provides ample trading opportunities for the conservative spectator. On the other hand, if purchased during periods of weakness, a very satisfactory income is assured those who buy for investment.

Review Your Securities

Security holdings of individual investors require regular review to enable them to take advantage of changing financial and business conditions.

Our organization is equipped to provide such service and to suggest revision in investment holdings to provide suitable security and income for individual requirements.

Enquiries invited.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY

Announce with regret the retirement of their senior partner

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON, F.C.A.

who will retain an office at 66 King Street West, Toronto

The remaining partners,

HAROLD A. SHIACH, F.C.A. WOODBURN F. GIBSON, C.A.
DOUGLAS J. SALES, C.A. RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON, JR., C.A.
RICHARD J. MIDDLETON, C.A.

who have been members of the firm for many years will continue the practice under the name and style of

WILLIAMSON, SHIACH, SALES, GIBSON & MIDDLETON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

66 KING STREET WEST TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

JACK: Why the happy smile, Bill—pick yourself a winner?

BILL: Sure did . . . when I picked Canadian-European Forwarders to handle all our export shipments for us.

JACK: What did they do this time?

BILL: I'll tell you. †We had a big shipment for India—$10,000.00 worth of goods—with a letter of credit expiring in Toronto on the 30th of the month, on which the buyer refused to extend the expiry date. Everything looked rosy until my supplier fell down badly on delivery, and could not have the goods ready till the 19th at noon. The only possible steamer was loading in New York from the 27th to 29th—and the letter of credit specified "on board" ocean bills of lading.

JACK: Mean to say Canadian-European Forwarders got you out of that mess of trouble?

BILL: Sure did! The same afternoon I phoned them, they made me up a special car to New York, had it traced all the way, and had their New York office arrange special delivery and immediate loading aboard the steamer. Then they got the Steamship Company to sign the "on board" documents at once, though usually this isn't done until after the vessel leaves. As a result I was able to cash my letter of credit in Toronto, with 48 hours to spare. Canadian-European Forwarders did a marvellous job and saved us from a heavy loss.

†An actual case taken from our files.

CANADIAN-EUROPEAN FORWARDERS LTD.
Canada's Leading International Freight Forwarders

Empire Building EL. 5491*
TORONTO 1 (4 lines to Central)

ABOUT INSURANCE

Institutional Advertising Effective Means of Enlightening the Public

By GEORGE GILBERT

One of the problems facing every big industry operated on the private enterprise competitive principle is how to bring about a better understanding and appreciation on the part of the general public of its value and utility from a social and economic standpoint.

By means of their campaign of public education through institutional advertising, maintained since 1921, the life insurance companies in Canada have strengthened the confidence of people generally in Life Insurance and the indispensable part it plays in the national economy.

IT IS generally admitted that institutional advertising in Canada has proved an effective means of bringing about a better understanding of life insurance by persons in all walks of life, not overlooking those who mould public opinion in the newspapers and magazines. That is not to say, that all misunderstandings and misconceptions about the business have been removed, which means that there is still work to be done in that direction.

But there is no doubt that with the more widespread grasp of the soundness of the principles upon which the life insurance business is based and the services it renders to individuals and their families as well as to the community at large, which this form of publicity has helped largely to bring about, the more has life insurance been approved and utilized to meet the needs of all types of workers for the kind of financial protection which it alone can provide.

Example Followed

Canadian life companies have been pioneers in recognizing the value of this type of advertising, and in their associated capacity in the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association have been keeping up a steady publicity campaign of this kind for more than a quarter of a century, the results of which have proved the wisdom of those who in the beginning had the vision to foresee the benefits that could accrue to the business as a whole through the use of such a medium. The benefits are cumulative and go on increasing as long as the campaign is kept up.

Since the adoption of institutional advertising by the Canadian companies, life companies elsewhere have followed their lead, and wherever it has been used to any extent the result has been highly beneficial not only in improving public relations but in increasing the volume of business on the books of the companies. On the other hand, in some countries where little or no effort of this sort has been made, its lack has been felt by many of those in the business and is reflected in less satisfactory public relations.

In Great Britain, for instance, insurance men have realized for some time the need of such a medium of public education, but so far little or nothing has been done in this direction. In fact, in a recent lecture before the Insurance Institute of London, Eng., Mr. G. L. Schwartz, S.Sc (econ.) Assistant City Editor of the Sunday Times, took occasion to criticize British life companies on the ground that there was no source from which he could obtain in handy form the statistics he needed for his lecture, and that he had to turn to America for the statistics required and use them in indicating general trends.

Companies at Fault

He remarked that while insurance finance constituted an important part of the machinery of the money and capital markets of a modern community, little interest has been displayed by economists and other exponents of the social sciences in the nature and operations of insurance finance. Every text book, he said, devoted a large, perhaps inordinately large, section to discussion and analysis of the detailed operations of the banking world, but dealt very summarily, if at all, with such important financial institutions as insurance companies.

He claimed that this lack of interest in and knowledge of insurance finance is partly the fault of the insurance business itself which has tended to represent its operations as a mystery beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. He admitted that the actuarial calculations involve extremely refined mathematics, but the finance based upon these calculations, he said, was by no means recondite. It served the companies right in a way, he said, if their funds were popularly regarded as enormous accumulations of profits and that books still appeared attacking insurance as "a vicious combination of gambling and usury."

There is evidently need of a great deal more public enlightenment on insurance even in the old country, the cradle of life insurance, where it has been in existence for over a hundred years on a sound actuarial basis, and many of whose old-established and strong insurance institutions have been successfully transacting a world-wide as well as a local business with eminently satisfactory results to their policyholders.

In their institutional advertising the life companies in Canada recognize that the public want to know how the funds entrusted to their keeping are safeguarded, and in what securities they are invested. Pains have been taken to make it clear that these funds are not lying idle in the vaults of the companies but are at work in a diversity of national and local undertakings, all of which create more jobs for more people. It has been pointed out that the more than $250,000,000 received in premiums and interest every year is put to work in socially useful enterprises—highways, bridges, docks, harbors, elevators, hydro plants, mills, apartments, houses,—by way of bond issues and mortgage loans available to industry and individuals from coast to coast.

Distribution of Assets

It has been shown that 57 per cent of the funds are in Victory Bonds and other government bonds; 20 per cent in public utilities, industries, etc.; 8½ per cent in farm and urban mortgages; 5 per cent in city and town debentures; 5 per cent in loans to policyholders; 3½ per cent in cash and other assets; and 1 per cent in buildings and real estate. During the war over a billion of life insurance funds were invested in Victory Bonds. In this way life insurance funds, while safeguarding Canadian families from want and anxiety, are also developing the country.

It is also recognized that the public wants information as to the various forms of policies available to meet individual requirements. Explanations of the principal types have been published, including the Whole Life Policy, the Limited Payment Life Policy, the Retirement Income With Insurance Policy, the Endowment Life Policy, and the Term Policy. Any one interested is invited to look at the several kinds of policies outlined, and then consult with a trained life insurance agent, who will help a person provide for anticipated needs by means of the policy or combination of policies best adapted to his circumstances and requirements.

It is also made clear that the individual has freedom of choice in selecting the company to be entrusted with his savings, as there are more than 40 companies doing business here, some Canadian, some British and some United States companies. Whatever one of these companies is chosen, it is made plain that the policyholder will be amply protected to full amount of his policy however long it may remain in force.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been approached by an agent of the General Insurance Co. of America, with head office for Canada in Vancouver, to place my fire and also my personal property policies with his company. The fire insurance rate quoted represents a considerable saving over the rate I am paying to an-

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT *your* AGENT OR BROKER *as you would your doctor or lawyer*

34 King Street East
TORONTO

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

SERVICE · SAVING · SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

DEPENDABLE FIRE INSURANCE *Everywhere*

In cities large and small, the owners of good properties select NORTHWESTERN protection and service.
Make it your choice, too!

STRENGTH · STABILITY

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Eastern Canadian Department, Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont.
Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B.C.

We are pleased to announce that

MR. R. B. DUGGAN

has joined this firm as a partner

as of February 15th

AMOS, CHRISTIE & CO.
38 King St. West
Toronto

W. L. CHRISTIE A. C. COLE R. B. DUGGAN

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

R. H. CAMPION, Manager for Canada
Sixty-Eight Yonge St.
TORONTO 1
E. S. HEATON, Assistant Manager

Our agents represent
the one who pays the premium **and the one who pays the loss**
Agencies and provincial management offices from coast to coast and in Newfoundland.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated 1851
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

In Far-Off India

India, with its teeming millions, is served by "Western" Agencies located in the principal Cities in that vast Country. Agents of this Company in Canada are able, through the Company's Head Office in Toronto, to arrange property coverage in India and most other Countries, also personal protection wherever Assureds may travel.

Apply to any Agent of the Company

FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1945
Assets $16,015,082.00
Liabilities to the Public $10,087,972.00
Capital $1,400,000.00
Surplus above Capital $4,527,110.00
Losses paid since organization $145,045,361.00

Head Office — TORONTO
Branches and Agencies throughout the World

other company. Is the company safe to do business with and has it a good record.

—G.E.E., Winnipeg, Man.

General Insurance Company of America, with head office in Seattle and Canadian head office in Vancouver, was incorporated in 1923 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since November 13, 1926. It is a stock company, with a paid up capital of $1,000,000, but policyholders share in the profits by way of dividends. It maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1945, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in this country were $855,244, while its liabilities in Canada amounted to $353,586, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $501,658. Its income in Canada in 1945 was $392,214, while its expenditures were $352,483, including $23,878 in dividends to Canadian policyholders. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with.

News of the Mines

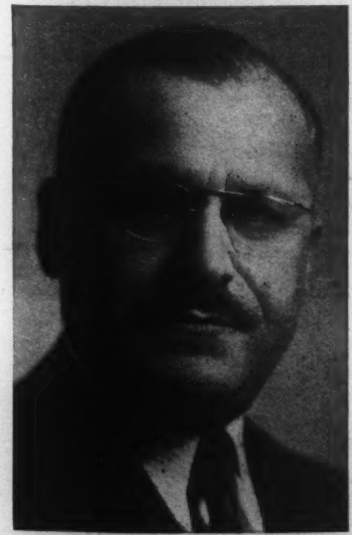
(Continued from Page 27)

ed by Macassa Mines Ltd., Kirkland Lake producer, for 1946. During the 12 months the company treated 87,383 tons of ore for production of $1,315,308, or $15.05 per ton. Profits after all charges, including taxes and depreciation, amounted to $308,173, equivalent to 11.51 cents per share. In 1945, when 71,988 tons were milled, net production was $1,077,605, or $14.96 per ton, and profit was $241,594 or 9.02 cents per share.

Production of $578,553 is reported by Broulan Porcupine Mines from the milling of 75,791 tons of ore in 1946. In the preceding 12 months out-put was $653,917 from 89,392 tons treated. Average grade last year was $7.63 per ton as against $7.31. Operating profit last year, before write-offs for depreciation and deferred development, but after allowance for taxes was $140,000 as compared with $178,000 in 1945. As of December 31, 1946, net current assets including stores amounted to $457,688, B. W. Lang, president, advises, and investments in mining shares shown on the books at net cost of $461,628 had an estimated market value of $800,000.

A new program of exploration is planned by St. Anthony Mines Ltd., a former gold producer in the Sturgeon Lake area, of Northwestern Ontario. Operations were suspended about five years ago following production of approximately $2,000,000. It is now proposed to do deep drilling below the 1,000-foot horizon. Several large mining companies are now engaged in diamond drilling properties in the Sturgeon Lake area. St. Anthony also has a group of claims in Harker township, on the East Porcupine break, and a diamond drilling program is contemplated on this property in the spring on completion of the highway now under construction.

As the result of independent legal opinion, the Ontario Securities Commission announces, no further action is contemplated in respect of Beaulieu Yellowknife Gold Mines, which has been the subject of an investigation following a spectacular "break" last spring in the value of the company's shares. The report said that, despite a drop in the value of the shares from $2.60 to 80 cents in a few days, there was no evidence of deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means on the part of the promoters. The top price had been an artificial one and was not fixed by public demand or buying. Eight separate recommendations have been made to the Toronto Stock Exchange with a view to preventing a like occurrence in the future. Several changes have been made in the directorate of Beaulieu, the company announces. The new president is Harold G. Hutchings. Another new director is F. H. Kerrer. Samuel Ciglen, former president, is now vice-president; Major A. O. Ames, former Federal Inspector of Mines for the Yellowknife district, has resigned his government post to become managing director. Mr. Hutchings was formerly connected with Great West Saddlery.



SOL EISEN

Well known in the community, Sol Eisen has added new laurels to his enviable record as one of the outstanding Canadian life insurance underwriters. Announcement has just been made by the Canada Life Assurance Company that Mr. Eisen has qualified for membership in the "Million Dollar Round Table"—an international organization of the top life insurance representatives who place business in excess of $1,000,000 in a 12-month period.

An honor graduate of the University of Toronto in 1918, Mr. Eisen has earned many distinctions reflecting his consistently large volume of business since becoming associated with the Central Toronto Branch of the Canada Life 11 years ago.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

MEDLAND & SON
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878
371 BAY STREET, TORONTO—PHONE EL. 3332

Quiz . . . FOR CANADIANS

Every Canadian today is asking himself this question:
"How much more will it cost me to live tomorrow?"

The answer depends on us . . . Living costs should not increase . . .

IF—we all keep on resisting the temptation to try to get more than our fair share of available goods.

IF—we continue to restrict our purchases to what we really need.

IF—we keep on producing as much as we can at as low a price as we can.

IF—we continue to support to the full our Government's wise measures of control.

IF—we continue to walk the middle road, the road of moderation in all things—in our thinking, in our actions and in our pleasures.

IF—as The House of Seagram has always suggested, we continue to *think of tomorrow and practice moderation today!*

Men who Think of Tomorrow *Practice Moderation Today!*

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

Company Reports

Monarch Life

DURING 1946 the Monarch Life Assurance Company increased its business in force from $96,844,518 to $112,725,763. Its new business in 1946 amounted to $22,205,203, compared with $13,763,783 in the previous year. Assets at the end of 1946 totalled $26,601,621, compared with $24,110,515 at the end of 1945. The average rate of interest earned on investments in 1946 was 4.71 per cent, as against 5.08 per cent in 1945. At the end of 1946, 35 per cent of the assets were in Dominion Government Bonds, although these securities did not constitute as high a percentage of the total assets as when the war effort required the strongest support of issues of this kind. Surplus and special reserves at the end of 1946 amounted to $3,444,127, compared with $2,216,047 at the end of 1945. The free surplus over policy reserves, special reserves, paid up capital and all liabilities was $1,043,000, compared with $925,133 at the end of 1945. The actuarial reserves on business written since 1942 have been calculated on the assumption of 3 per cent interest return. Premium income in 1946 was $3,029,426, compared with $2,496,104 in the previous year.

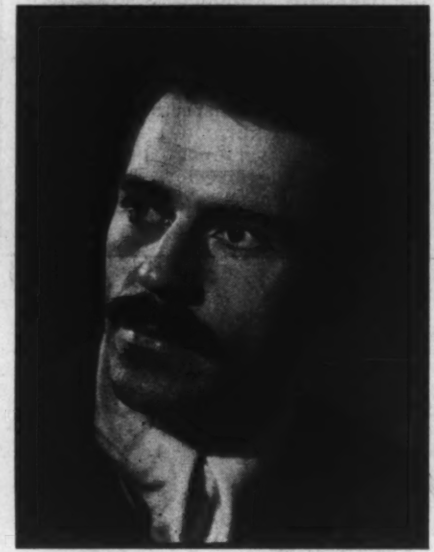
Graham McInnes who, with Paul Duval (right), is delivering a new series of programs on postwar art in Britain and Canada. Mr. McInnes is Director of Graphics for the National Film Board. These C.B.C. broadcasts are heard at 8.45 p.m. each Wednesday.

Northwestern Mutual Fire

OPERATING throughout the United States and Canada, the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, had a total premium income in 1946 of $14,790,701, the largest in its history. Assets were increased by $1,986,334 to $17,698,480. Surplus at the end of the year amounted to $3,700,960. Loss payments in 1946 totalled $2,437,901 and dividends paid policyholders amounted to $1,811,946. Total loss payments during its forty-five years in business aggregate over $73,000,000, and the total dividends paid policyholders amount to more than $39,000,000. The Northwest Casualty Company, a subsidiary owned and operated by the Northwestern Mutual Fire, also made a substantial increase in business in 1946. Its assets at the end of the year totalled $5,395,133, while its capital and surplus fund amounted to $1,294,007. It writes automobile insurance and general casualty lines.

Pilot Insurance

AT the end of 1946 the assets of the Pilot Insurance Company, with head office in Toronto, amounted to $1,534,325, as compared with $1,300,132 at the end of 1945, showing an increase for the year of $234,193, while the liabilities totalled $810,295, as compared with $586,405 at the close of the previous year. The surplus as regards policyholders at the end of 1946 was $724,089, as compared with $713,717 at the end of 1945. The net surplus over paid-up capital, reserves and all liabilities was $519,589, as compared with $509,217 at the end of 1945. The invested assets at the end of 1946 were distributed as follows: Dominion bonds, 75.6 per cent; Ontario bonds, 19.7 per cent; Quebec bonds, 3.8 per cent; New Brunswick bonds, .9 per cent. The premiums written by the company in 1946 amounted to $1,029,354.



Paul Duval and Graham McInnes (left) are alternating in a new C.B.C. series, "The Lively Arts", on postwar art in Britain and Canada, and can be heard on Wednesdays at 8.45 p.m. until the end of April. Mr. Duval is art editor of Saturday Night.

1946
REFLECTS CANADIAN PROSPERITY

NEW INSURANCE Including Revivals............ $3,517,275.00
Increase for Year, 24.20%

TOTAL BUSINESS In Force........................ $15,684,780.00
Increase for Year, 18.50%

TOTAL ASSETS (61.44% Dom. Canada Bonds).... $2,907,810.00
Increase for Year, 9.72%

TOTAL PAID—Policyholders and Beneficiaries.............. $150,215.00
Increase for Year, 15.75%

SURPLUS FUNDS Over........................ $360,000.00
Increase for Year, 7.42%

A copy of the 33rd Annual Report will be mailed on request to Head Office, Regina, or to any Branch Office.

A STRONG DOMINION LICENSED COMPANY

FIDELITY
ASSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A COMPLETE FINANCIAL SERVICE

We offer complete facilities and personalized service regarding investment and underwriting.

Burns Bros. & Denton
LIMITED

244 BAY STREET, TORONTO PHONE AD. 9371 — 437 ST. JAMES ST., W., MONTREAL PHONE PL. 3932

We execute orders on all exchanges.

Commission Basis only.

Burns Bros. & Company

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

244 BAY STREET, TORONTO PHONE AD. 9371 — 437 ST. JAMES ST., W., MONTREAL PHONE PL. 3932

CROWN
TRUST AND GUARANTEE
COMPANY

Summary of Affairs as at 31st December, 1946

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President
Arthur F. White

Vice-Presidents
Col. The Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.D., FRCS (Eng)
C. S. Hamilton
H. A. Howard
John A. McDougald
Irving P. Rexford
R. W. Steele

Directors
W. M. Archibald
R. C. Berkinshaw
Lt.-Col. Gerald W. Birks, O.B.E.
Hon. G. P. Campbell, K.C.
Christie T. Clark
F. J. Crawford
W. A. Eden
F. Wilson Fairman
P. C. Finlay, K.C.
H. Jasper Humphrey
Thayer Lindsley
J. A. Mann, K.C.
Gordon W. Nicholson
Lt.-Col. W. P. O'Brien
Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E.
Stuart Playfair
Major-General Jas. G. Ross, C.M.G.
W. Ralph Salter, K.C.
Major Edmund Sweet, K.C.
Arnold Wainwright, K.C.
Percy R. Walters
R. W. Ward
Col. Ernest Wigle, K.C.
E. Gordon Wills
Arthur B. Wood

General Managers
C. S. Hamilton, Toronto, Ont.
H. A. Howard, Calgary, Alta.
Irving P. Rexford, Montreal, P.Q.

SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL AND SURPLUS invested in:

Office Premises	$ 421,437.30
Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	173,276.20
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	1,058,670.69
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc.	44,715.81
Advances to Estates	83,409.72
Other Assets	32,839.03
Cash	115,872.28
	$ 1,930,221.03

SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS invested in the following earmarked securities:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 5,644,326.01
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	6,200,203.09
Loans on Bonds, etc.	757,710.07
Cash	305,528.59
	$12,907,767.76

ASSETS OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES under administration by the Company	$76,146,070.37
TOTAL	$90,984,059.16

Copy of Annual Report Supplied upon request

OFFICES

TORONTO BRANTFORD WINDSOR WINNIPEG CALGARY MONTREAL

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